

RACIAL GROUPS IN PROTEST AGAINST MARIE

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9-29-26

JOE ROSANSKI was the first one hundred per cent American that shouldered a rifle and hid to France to defend civilization, democracy and religion against the Kaiser. Had Joe been only a one-half of one per cent American, he would have stayed at home and sold real estate and be now in a position to subsidize a diva or build monuments to unknown soldiers. But he fought or walked thru a forest and got gassed. Now he is occupying a bed in a local hospital and his picture appears in the papers taken in the act of receiving flowers from two homely women with the red cross insignia on their caps. The double cross is what Joe got. Others please take notice!

HUNDREDS of thousands of dollars are being wasted on the queen of Roumania by wealthy American parasites. This is a rich country. At least Perdy's spouse has reason to think so. Yet we read the following story in a capitalist paper: "Mrs. Blanche Lacy and her family, saved from eviction by \$40 fund raised in Judge Eberhardt's court, face a cheerless winter unless somebody helps." "This is a rich country, no doubt, for those who are made rich by the unrequited toil of millions of wage slaves who are not much farther removed from the sidewalk than Mrs. Lacy."

THE Duke of Marlborough has asked the pope to nullify his 1895 marriage with Consuelo Vanderbilt which ended in a divorce after 25 years—a long time between. The present duchess, another American parasite, was married to the duke in 1921 by a Presbyterian clergyman. So the duke must break thru a lot of red tape in order to prepare the heavenly skies for his soul when he passes away. Therefore he desires to embrace the Catholic faith, which is a darn good faith for those who have the embracing complex since old papa in Rome will forgive any deviation as long as you have the dough.

WHEN Barbara Tough, a hard-boiled Scotch girl, intruded on the Reverend Hall while the clergyman was entertaining his favorite choir girl on his knee, the aforesaid clergyman looked daggers at Barbara. So declared Miss Tough at the famous trial which is now taking place in Somerville, New Jersey. Which only goes to prove that since a holy ghost descended on the humble home of a Nazarene carpenter, the flesh and the devil have been engaged in a deadly struggle with most of the honors going to the latter.

MISS JANE ADAMS, replying to an idiotic complaint from an American Legion commander, that Hull House is a hot-bed of Communism, retorts that there never was a Communist in Hull House. In all probability Miss Adams is mistaken. It is quite possible that a Communist managed to sneak into that respectable sanctum sanctorum at some time or other. But there is no more Communism in Jane Adams' system than there is in the right hind leg of a flea, but what can one expect from the kind of a human animal who can get a thrill out of being an official in the American Legion.

WHAT to wear, how to walk and when to speak are the three great question marks bedeviling the sleeping moments of our stock yards aristocracy. Fortunately they don't have to worry about thinking since the queen's literary expert, in his impressions of America, has proved that the queen has about as much intelligence as the president or a P. I. Beta Phi girl. Nevertheless it is tough on the daughters of our big pork sausage and sauerkraut men to be obliged to take-bending exercises, smell garbage and practice rubbing their noses in the gutter rehearsing for an introduction to the queen. All this could be obviated by crowning Calvin Coolidge king of the western world.

Nine More Lynchings This Year Than Last

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Already nine more lynchings have occurred in 1926 than in all of 1925, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announces. Two colored boys shot down in Florida when they went in search of the mother of one are the last two included in the lynching list. A mob of masked white men had kidnapped an old colored woman and beaten her unconscious. Her son and a friend were shot when looking for the woman. The N. A. A. C. P. will bring pressure to bear on the senate to secure a federal anti-lynching bill in the coming short session. James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the organization, states. The total number of lynchings so far this year is 27.

Will Demonstrate at I. L. D. Affairs

Chicago members of races that are discriminated against and persecuted by Queen Marie's bloody regime in Roumania are joining with the workers in their protest against the official welcomes and kow-towings of American officials to the queen in her visit in the United States.

German, Ukrainian, and Jewish Chicagoans are protesting against the queen's reception here, because of the treatment their people are receiving at the hands of her government. All three of these races, which form minority groups in Roumania, are terribly persecuted.

Ukrainians Protest.
The Allied Ukrainian clubs and societies here are sending statements to United States and municipal officials protesting their welcome and pointing out the horrors of the Roumanian regime. They are also issuing leaflets telling graphic stories of persecution. The clubs have informed the International Labor Defense that they will join the workers' organization in their demonstration at the train station and the mass meeting.

Germans Attack Marie.
Germans are voicing their protest in much the same manner, and in addition the German Abendpost is attacking the welcoming of the queen here and is giving much publicity to the I. L. D. arrangements.

Judge Joseph B. David of the superior court voices the sentiment of thousands of Chicago Jews with his refusal to accept an invitation to take part in the welcoming ceremonies. Judge David, in refusing, told of the persecution of the Jewish people in her country. He also declared that he was in sympathy with the resolution passed by the Chicago Federation.

MUSSOLINI AT FRANCE'S FEET OVER EXPOSURE "Iron Man" Is Forced to Apologize

PARIS, Nov. 11.—Mussolini, "Iron Man of Europe," dismayed at the revelation of his plotting against France and his use of Garibaldi as a stool-pigeon in the ranks of anti-fascists, is pictured here as groveling at the feet of France in a note of apology sent to Premier Briand.

The contents of the note were not made public but is officially hinted that Mussolini's attitude was far from his usual domineering one.

Is Fresh Victory.
Mussolini's note is seen as a diplomatic victory for France. Punishment for all the fascists "who have acted without courtesy to the French government" was promised by Mussolini, who declared he "regretted" the affairs at Ventimiglia and Tripoli. The duke assumed the attitude that the conspiracy of the fascists against the French officials were plotted without his knowledge.

He gave a solemn promise, it was stated, that there would be no recurrence of the incidents.

Protest Police Work.
M. Briand especially protested against the machinations of the Italian police who crossed the international borders on forged passports for the purpose of stirring up anti-French sentiment and to intimidate and arrest both French and Italian anti-fascists.

The belief that Garibaldi was absolutely in the employ of Mussolini for the purpose of engineering "plots" against the duke is strengthened here.

The Real Way to Help the British Miners



While the millions of dollars being raised thruout the world, especially by the workers of the Soviet Union, to help the British miners in their six months' fight against wage reductions and longer hours is a big aid to them, the best way to assure victory is to see that no coal enters England to ameliorate the position of the capitalists who are fighting the miners.

Twenty-Four Ironwood Miners Begin Battle for Compensation

Company Wants to Pay Straight Time for
131 Hours Entombment

Rumblings of Discontent with Company Negligence and Desire for Organization

(Special to The Daily Worker)
IRONWOOD, Mich., Nov. 11.—More than half of the forty miners who were entombed last September for 131 hours in the Pabst mine of the Oliver Mining Co. have decided to press for compensation claims. Those who know the mining laws state that each of the miners is entitled to between \$4,000 and \$6,000 compensation for their ghastly experiences in the lower levels. The company has offered to pay the men straight time for the 131 hours they were entombed, living on birch bark and drinking latrine water. It would amount to around \$30.

By making bribes to some of the men in the form of offering to give them "steady work" and to "look after them", a few of the men have been induced to sign away their claims. But in spite of the strict company dictatorship in this mining country and the fact that the men are entirely without workingclass organization, 24 of the miners are making a fight against the company.

The importance of their battle against the Oliver company on the basis of compensation is not great merely for that reason but because it constitutes a basis for the first attempt in many years to move towards organization in the iron district. The violent death of 51 miners only recently in the flooding of the Barnes Hecker mine near Ishpeming, Mich., coming so closely after the tragic entombment of the Ironwood miners, has caused the iron miner in this region to bestir himself about his safety and to realize that he is an unconsidered victim of company negligence in the race for profits.

Steel Trust Controls.
The controlling influence in the iron fields is, of course the steel trust. All the smaller mining companies whose management is composed of various original holders and their families are, in the last analysis, dependent upon the steel corporation and completely under its domination. The vicious resentment of the mine owners towards even the feeblest attempts at organization is partly a reflection of the same time honored labor policy of the United States Steel corporation.

Certain individuals, not miners and therefore not so immediately within (Continued on page 3)

PARLIAMENT OF BLACK SHIRTS SITS IN ROME

Oust Communists and
Opposition

(Special to The Daily Worker)
ROME, Nov. 11.—Sitting in extraordinary session today, the blackshirt Italian parliament cheered the appearance of Benito Mussolini and then set down to obediently pass the new decrees enlarging the power of the dictatorship.

The first action taken was to unseat members of the Communist Party and the Aventine opposition who had not been to a session of the chamber since the murder of Matteotti two years ago when they withdrew in protest. There was no discussion on this action. It carried by a 30 to 1 majority.

Death Penalty.
The deputies also reestablished the death penalty, presumably because of the latest attempt upon Mussolini's life, but more likely as part of the whole new campaign of repression prepared by the government to stamp out opposition to the fascist dictatorship.

During the sitting, a socialist deputy, Constantino Lazzari, tried to get into the chamber. Fascist black shirts on hand prevented his entrance. A radical ex-deputy was seen in the balcony. He was immediately told to leave, with threats of violence if he did not.

Get Fur Coats.
Fur coats valued at \$20,000 were secured by two armed bandits today in a holdup of the shop of I. Landau and Max Berg.

MINERS' EXECUTIVE MEETS TORY GOVERNMENT; PROPOSALS MADE SO FAR ARE NOT SATISFACTORY

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The delegate conference of the Miners' Federation today authorized the executive to continue negotiations with the government, according to an official statement issued when the conference adjourned until tomorrow.

The conference is understood to have taken no definite action on the peace proposals submitted by the government, which provided for district agreements and a longer day, which were unfavorable to the miners.

PASSAIC WORSTED MILLS AGREE TO ARBITRATE UNION DEMANDS; FIRST VICTORY GOES TO LABOR

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 11.—The first break in the ranks of the Passaic mill barons came today when the Passaic Worsted Mills agreed to submit the questions of a forty-four hour week and a ten per cent raise to arbitration. Other demands are conceded to the workers.

The Passaic Worsted Mills employ about 600 workers. This is the first victory in the battle between the mill owners and the sixteen thousand operatives on strike in New Jersey and is to be recorded in the favor of the workers whose brave struggle under the greatest odds has won the admiration of the labor movement of the entire world.

GENERAL SUN CANNOT STOP CANTON ARMY

Take Two More Big
Provinces

(Special to The Daily Worker)
BULLETIN.

TOKIO, Nov. 11.—In answer to China's recent note asking a revision of the commercial treaty between Japan and China, the foreign office today announced that it would be willing to negotiate with China on this matter.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 11.—It is stated here Sun Chuang-fang cannot hold Nanking against the Kuomintang forces under General Chang Kai-shek much longer. His surrender will place the whole Yangtze Valley in the control of the Canton forces of national liberation and make necessary the capitulation of Shanghai.

General Feng Yu-hsiang has taken Sian-fu, the capital of Shensi province from the remnants of Wu Peifu's troops. This places both Shensi and Kiangsu provinces under his control of the national armies. General Feng will now march on Honan and it is believed he will meet with little resistance.

Imperialist Forces Defeated.
A juncture will then be made with the Kuomintang armies at Hankow and the resistance of the allied imperialist armies will be at an end in southern, central and southwestern China, leaving only the forces of Chang Tso-lin in the north as the internal enemy of the national liberation movement.

The Peking government must now accept the dictatorship of General Chang and thereby arouse all China against it because of his Japanese backing or agree that the Canton Kuomintang government, now able to move their capital north to Hankow to be recognized as the only representative of the Chinese nation.

A strike has been declared in the British and American cigarette factories in Hankow.

Plumbers Obtain \$10 a Day.
SCRANTON, Pa.—(FP)—Scranton union plumbers have accepted a new agreement running to May 31, 1928 making their pay \$10 a day, an increase of 50c.

CAL COOLIDGE, JINGO, BRAGS OF U. S. MILITARISM

President in Threat to
the League

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 11.—Armistice Day, of all days in the year upon which presidential addresses are made, was chosen by Calvin Coolidge as a propitious moment in which to indulge in jingo bragging about the growing military and naval strength of the United States.

Proud of Dogs of War.
"Taken as a whole, there is no better navy than our own in the world," he said. "If our army is no as large as that of some other countries, it is not out-matched by any other like number of troops. Our entire military and naval forces represent a strength of about 550,000 men, altogether the largest which we have ever maintained in time of peace. We have recently laid out a 5-year program for improving our aviation service. It is a mistake to suppose that our country is lagging behind in this modern art."

"In the last half dozen years, we have appropriated for their support about \$4,000,000,000." His elaborations upon the theme of military and naval strength were significantly accompanied by an ultimatum to the league of nations on the question of the world court. After remarking that many nations refused to acquiesce in the reservations made (Continued on page 2)

GENERAL WOOD
MADE DICTATOR
OF PHILIPPINES

Board of Control Abolished by U. S.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MANILA, Nov. 11.—Virtual dictatorship of Governor General Leonard Wood of the United States over the Philippine Islands is established by the executive order issued Wednesday abolishing the Board of Control and putting all its powers in the hands of the governor. This is seen as the answer of the United States government to the Filipino's demands for independence.

Answer to Independence.
The Board of Control was comprised of the governor general and the president of the Filipino senate and speaker of the house. The president of the senate, Manuel Quezon, and the speaker of the house, Manuel Roxas, both advocated freedom for the islands, and the move to abolish their offices is seen as an attempt to block their influence.

U. S. Gives Order.
The order abolishing the board is issued under authority of the U. S. attorney general and judge advocate general of the U. S. army, who declared the provision of the Philippine statutes for the board are void. Under the statutes the Board of Control selects the directors of all government-owned corporations, including the Philippine National Bank, Manila Railroad company, National Development company, and National Coal company.

As the speaker of the senate and president of the house formed a majority on the board they were able to over-rule policies of General Wood.

IT TAKES COURAGE TO SAY "COTZOFANESTI"

As The DAILY WORKER Will Say in a Sensational Story Appearing Tomorrow

While the capitalist press is outdoing itself in slavish homage to the bloody Queen of Roumania, whose pearly hands are red with the blood of thousands of those who have dared to lift their voices against a black reaction, THE DAILY WORKER is the only voice of militant protest.

While the very sheets which poured out page upon page of propaganda to send our boys to the trenches, to make the world safe for democracy, are today seeking to force the workers of America to their knees before Her Bloody Highness, asking us to kiss the very hands that are stained with the blood of the Roumanian labor martyrs, THE DAILY WORKER tears aside the curtain and lays bare to the workers the cruelty, the corruption, the hypocrisy and the shameful degradation of Marie and the regime she represents.

The Rockefeller, the McCormicks, and the rest of the crew of American money barons who are scraping before Her Ruth-

less Highness, look with a jealous eye upon the monarchs who maintain a servile and unquestioning working class—ready to obey blindly the orders of their masters and obediently produce untainted profits. These gentry are shocked at the brutal frankness of THE DAILY WORKER. They would give much to stop its voice. Already their agents have threatened to take action.

It is for the workers to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER alive—to keep its voice frgh and strong—TO SAVE THE

How will you celebrate Thanksgiving? What about a hunger banquet for THE DAILY WORKER? Never thought of it? Well, Well. Think it over. Talk it over. Try it. Others have done it. So can you.

DAILY WORKER during this crisis. Let the stream of dollars to help THE DAILY WORKER be our cry of "Cotzofanesti," of defiance flung in the face of all oppressors of the working class—Roumanian or American—royal or plebeian. Let us KEEP THE DAILY WORKER, the ally of all oppressed.

Daily Worker Publishing Company,
1133 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed finddollars..... cents
to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

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Address
City
State
11-12-26

21 VICTIMS OF BOMB FRAME-UP APPEAR NOV. 19

Passaic Strikers Are Behind Them

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 11.—The mill-controlled police of the strike area have tried for 40 weeks to break the big textile strike in Passaic and vicinity. Failing in their efforts to club the strikers back to the mills, they have resorted to all sorts of manufactured frame-ups in the attempt to remove the leadership of the strike. In these attempts they have had the full co-operation of the so-called law courts, which have been busy doing their bit to please the mill bosses and break the strike by handing out savage jail sentences and, in order to deplete the small funds of the strikers, exacting heavy fines and setting exorbitant bail.

Bomb Frame-Up.

The numerous and various frame-ups by the mill-owned police have collapsed in the past. Now, however, comes the bombing frame-up, in which 21 good strikers were seized and held incommunicado in jail for five days before bail was set in exorbitant figures. During those five days they were subjected to the most brutal and revolting police third degree tortures.

Trial Nov. 19.

The cases of these men come up on November 19. Money must be forthcoming for their defense. Able lawyers must be employed to give them the best defense possible, in order to thwart the efforts of the courts and police to railroad them to prison as a punishment for their activities in the strike. Organized labor must come to their defense. The workers everywhere must rally to their aid.

The bosses and their police have manufactured another Mooney case, but on a far bigger scale. Organized labor must smash this frame-up in the bud, by rushing money to Passaic for defense of these men. The address of the general relief committee is 743 Main avenue, Passaic, N. J.

Mason Denies All Charges in Huge Wine Conspiracy

State Senator Lowell B. Mason, charged with violating the prohibition law in a \$1,000,000 alleged wine withdrawal conspiracy, today took the stand in his own defense before a jury in federal court.

Mason flatly denied all of the charges.

He took the stand upon completion of examination of Major Percy Owen, former prohibition director, co-defendant.

Owen and he, Mason said, first became acquainted in 1921 when the former was employed in the state auditor's office, Springfield.

Ralph W. Stone, Owen's successor as prohibition director and one of several also indicted but granted a severance, he had known since 1924, said Mason.

Industrial Co-operative

IN-CO

Electro Motors & Machine Works, MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.

The factory of the above co-operative is situated in Moscow, with a floor space of 4,000 sq. ft. This co-operative was organized for the purpose of manufacturing Electric Motors and parts for automobiles and tractors.

After organizing an additional group of 15 American mechanics and with the permission of the Soviet government, the co-operative is proceeding with the organization of a second additional group of American specialists with the following specifications:

- 1 electrical engineer who has had experience of construction of motors till 5 H.P.
- 2 electrical mechanics.
- 2 moulders with some experience of pattern work.
- 3 lathe men.
- 5 machinists.

For all information apply to: A. Barkinsky, Secretary of IN-CO, 610 Central Bureau, 799 Broadway, Room 402, New York City.

GINSBERG'S

Vegetarian Restaurant

2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

YONKERS, NEW YORK

Ninth Anniversary Celebration of the Russian Revolution

to be held at the LABOR LYCEUM, 20 Warburton Avenue Sunday Evening, November 14, 1926

ENTERTAINMENT REFRESHMENTS

TICKETS 35 CENTS

Under auspices of Workers Party, Branch Yonkers.

DUBLINERS RIOT AGAINST UNION JACK DURING ARMISTICE PARADE

DUBLIN, Nov. 11.—The police made baton charges late today to disperse armistice day rioters. A Union Jack torn down in one of the main streets and trailed in the mud led to a rumpus, such as Dublin has not seen for many a day. The flag was eventually torn into bits and the citizenry chose sides and entered into the spirit of the affair, until the police were forced to draw their batons and charge the rioters.

Another incident occurred at the church of Ireland on St. Stephen's Green, where a Union Jack was torn down.

ROYAL MISSION GETS A VARIED VIEW OF U. S.

Impressed by "Paternal Spirit"

By C. McKAY, Federated Press. MONTREAL—(FP)—The British royal mission to inquire into American industrial success likes to gossip, but only if direct quotations are not made in the press.

Coming to Montreal, one member, alluded to as very important, said the secret they were searching for is probably not to be found, but that American capitalism will before long be suffering the same as the British now.

A lot of Americans are not as well off as the golden stories of high wages and prosperity indicate, said another member. While wage rates are high, deductions for time lost through sickness or unemployment bring down the general average. In England workers are paid, often in full, when ill, and also receive something when unemployed. In one big U. S. corporation which boasts of high wages there was remarkable efficiency, but every man is an automaton, paid to do so much work in so much time, just a cog, he added.

Another member of the mission observed on the contrary: "Employers in the U. S. and Canada know their men and realize they are not simply cogs in the wheel. They mix with the men without weakening discipline. They know their workers' problems and take a human interest in them. They find this is good business on their part."

This discovery that the noble paternal spirit of the old family firm had been preserved in giant corporations and adapted to the conditions of mass production greatly impressed some members of the mission as a notable example of American ingenuity.

Another member said: "Over here employers and employees mix and discuss their problems. In England they meet, true, but with employers on one side of the table and the employees on the other side, a situation which does not make for comfort." And with this observation, delivered with the air of imparting a profound secret, the missioner continued his study of the scenery from the deck of the harbor commissioner's yacht.

"In America employers do not command discipline, they act so as to deserve it," said another of premier Baldwin's pilgrims.

One thing the pilgrims seemed to agree on was that public men who talk about the decline of Britain ought to be muzzled. Britain might be having a hard time, but she was not bankrupt, they said.

Slays Wife with Ax; 'She Annoyed Me', Is Defense of Husband

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Declaring that she "annoyed him and that he had to get rid of her," Patrick McCafferty, assistant superintendent of a fashionable apartment house in Flushing, early today admitted that he had killed Miss Roberta Lytle, 50, a nurse, according to the police.

Florida Police Hold Chicagoan, Suspect in Double Murder

CLEARWATER, Fla., Nov. 11.—W. R. Court of Chicago was being held in jail here today without bond following his arrest in St. Petersburg, while police investigate the story of a double murder alleged to have been told by a girl companion.

State Brings Suits Against Non-Illinois Insurance Companies

An additional income of \$2,500,000 annually was sought today in suits against 31 non-Illinois insurance companies for taxes on their earnings under a 1926 law.

More than 300 companies will be ultimately made defendants.

CAL COOLIDGE JINGO, BRAGS OF U. S. MILITARISM

(Continued from page 1)

for entry by the senate, Coolidge said:

"An ultimatum to the League. While no final decision can be made by our government until final answers are received, the situation has been sufficiently developed so that I feel warranted in saying that I do not intend to ask the senate to modify its position. I do not believe the senate would take favorable action on any such proposal, and unless the requirements of the senate resolutions are met by the other interested nations I can see no prospect of this country adhering to the court."

Paying official notice to the growing volume of enmity for the United States being shown by its debtor nations, the president continued:

"It is often said that we profited from the world war," he declared. "We did not profit from it, but lost from it in common with all other countries engaged in it. Some individuals made gains, but the nation suffered great losses. Merely in the matter of our national debt (now standing at \$19,000,000,000) it will require heavy sacrifices extended over a period of about 30 years to reconquer those losses. What we suffered indirectly in the diminution of our commerce and thru the deflation which occurred when we had to terminate the expenditure of our capital and begin to live on our income is a vast sum which can never be estimated. The war left us with debts and mortgages, without counting our obligations to our veterans, which will take a generation to discharge. High taxes, insolvent banks, ruined industry, distressed agriculture, all followed in its train. While the period of liquidation appears to have been passed, long years of laborious toil on the part of our people will be necessary to repair our loss."

Views 1926 Elections. With the 1926 elections in view and seeing the necessity for a "non-class" statement to attempt to hush the sentiment, not yet quiet, against the untold wealth piled up by the profiteers on the dead bodies of the third of a million American troops that were lost in the war, the president indulged in a "pledge."

"It is more and more becoming the conviction of students of adequate defense that in time of national peril the government should be clothed with authority to call into its service all of its man-power and all of its property under such terms and conditions that it may avoid making a sacrifice of one and a profiteer of another. To expose some men to the perils of the battlefield while others are left to reap large gains from the distress of their country is not in harmony with our ideal of equality. Any future policy of conscription should be all inclusive, applicable in its terms to the entire personnel and the entire wealth of the United States."

Recruiting Agent for Marines, Gene Tunney, Is Guest of Politicians

STROUDSBURG, Pa., Nov. 11.—Prominent men of Pennsylvania and New York, including Mayor James Walker of New York City, Mayor Freeland Kendrick of Philadelphia and Governor Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania, will attend a testimonial dinner to Gene Tunney, heavyweight champion of the world, to be given here next Friday evening, Mayor C. A. Edinger of Stroudsburg announced today.

Gets Fifteen Years for Sending Poison Cereal to Justice

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 11.—Alva W. Estabrook, Denver cereal chemist, who was found guilty Saturday of sending poisoned pancake flour thru the mails to Circuit Judge E. E. Porterfield here, was sentenced today to fifteen years in the federal penitentiary.

Milk Corporations Gather WASHINGTON—(FP)—Announcement that over 700 delegates representing 300,000 dairy farmers belonging to dairy co-operative associations in 30 states are to meet in convention in Cleveland Nov. 10-11, is made by the Natl. Co-operative Milk Producers federation, in the capital.

This federation is now 10 years old. It has secured legislation in nearly all states, based on the California act of 1909 and the Wisconsin law of 1911, exempting co-operatives from the provisions of state anti-trust laws.

ELECTIONS IN GREECE SHOW PARTY GAINS

Win 10 Seats in Show of Strength

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATHENS, Nov. 11.—Latest count of votes for election of members of parliament held last Sunday shows a decided Communist strength in Saloniki, Kavalla, Xanthi, Florina and Larissa, along with a strong minority vote in other sections of Thessaly, Macedonia and Thrace.

The radical republicans under M. Papanastasiou, who came out just a



Gen. Condylis, Greek Premier.

few weeks before the election day with a farmer-labor program, succeeded in taking away from the Communist ticket some seats. But their showing was very poor, considering that M. Papanastasiou was the leader of the republican forces, and that his party, the republican union, was the framer of the new constitution two years ago.

The total vote cast for M. Papanastasiou's party gives it about 8 to 10 seats, mostly at large, while the Communists have gained ten seats: 4 in Saloniki, 2 in Larissa, 1 in Kavalla, 2 in Florina, 1 in Xanthi, and expect to have at least five more in the final count.

The so-called "social-democratic party" composed of a few renegades in order to bring confusion among the masses of workers and peasants and drive away from the Communists the proletarian elements, had no showing at all, and if had not been for the trick played at the last minute by M. Papanastasiou, the Communists would have at least 20 members in parliament.

Party Was Illegal. However, the results indicate that over 5 per cent of the total vote was cast for the Communist ticket. In spite of the fact that the Communist Party was illegal up to the Kondylis coup d'etat two and a half years ago, and all its leaders were either in prison or in exile.

The composition of the new parliament will be approximately as follows: United liberal parties (republicans), 140; farmer-laborists (republicans), 10; liberal royalists (monarchists co-operating with the republicans), 50; popular party (monarchists), 60; Communists, 15, and 10 independents.

12 of 13 Columbus Prisoners Back in Cells After Escape

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 11.—With 12 of the 13 prisoners who shot and clubbed their way outside the gates of the Ohio state prison yesterday afternoon safely back behind the walls of the institution today, and a state-wide hunt on for the missing convict, several investigations of the prison break were in preparation. Crowded condition of the prison, together with a violation of the rules, which forbid the opening of both inside gates simultaneously, was blamed today by Warden P. E. Thomas for the successful rush of the group of "hard-boiled" prisoners who wounded two guards and a prison office employee in their break for freedom.

EX-JUDGE ENGLISH SAVES GOVERNMENT \$15,000 BY RESIGNING BEFORE TRIAL

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The impeachment trial of former Judge George W. English, of Illinois, which the senate virtually abandoned yesterday, will cost the government less than \$1,250, it was reported today by republican leaders.

The senate, altho appropriating \$12,000 to conduct the trial, spent but \$250 in the process of summoning witnesses, while the house spent less than \$1,000 to indict him. The resignation of English, thus halting the trial, it was estimated, will save the government approximately \$15,000, which would have been the cost of paying the fees, and expenses of a hundred witnesses, the jurist's attorneys and incidental expenses.

Let the Armistice Days Sound Tocsin for the Preparedness of Labor

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL

ARMISTICE DAY is a time for delivering fake sermons on "Peace," while at the same time beating up hysteria in preparation for the next war. It may seem that this is a difficult contradiction to impose successfully upon the people. Nevertheless, it is done. President Cal Coolidge did it again yesterday at Kansas City, Mo., where he dedicated a "memorial" to war, on the eighth anniversary of the signing of the armistice on November 11, 1918.

It is an armistice indeed, an admission that the last war was not "the war to end all wars." An armistice is a time for speedy recuperation and careful preparation for the next bloody encounter. That is the period thru which we are now passing. The next war will end all wars only if the masses who suffer will unite to end the capitalist system that breeds fratricidal struggles as an inevitable accompaniment of its conflicting imperialist ambitions.

No kaiser, on throne or horseback, ever boasted more vehemently of the militarism at his beck and call, than Cal Coolidge, commander-in-chief of the American forces of war, sea, land and air—bragged of the armed might of Wall Street in his speech at Kansas City.

Coolidge painted the glory picture of war preparations. Four billions of dollars appropriated during the last six years. "There is no better navy than our own in the world." The army is "not outnumbered by any other of like number of troops." The entire military and naval forces represent a strength "altogether the largest we have ever maintained in time of peace." Coolidge acclaimed the five-year program for improving the aviation service declaring, "It is a mistake to suppose that our country is lagging behind in this modern art." So far as the air program is concerned, Coolidge issued this debt to the rest of the capitalist world:

"Both in the excellence and speed of its planes it holds high records, while in number of miles covered in commercial and postal aviation it exceeds that of any other country."

Thus the United States of America prepares against the day when the capitalist armistice will be broken, the dogs of war again unleashed and the world again turned into a welter of human blood and agony, for the glory of profits.

It was hardly a coincidence that, at the same moment that Coolidge started his speech at Kansas City, while guns were booming and whistles shrieking over the land, that there should arrive in The DAILY WORKER editorial office an additional installment of the flood of publicity that comes from the United States Army Information Service at 39 Whitehall Street, New York City. (Release No. 910, Series of 1926). This publicity told of the rapid development of the "young science of shooting down airplanes." This new fire-control system was given an official tryout recently at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, with what the war department called "highly satisfactory results." It is declared that by means of this latest apparatus "a stream of high explosive shells, fired at the rate of 27 per minute, may be projected in such a manner as to ex-

plode into fragments the moment they cross the path of the airplane." Thus American militarism carefully and deliberately plans for the next war "in the air."

To be sure, at the same time the belief must be spread that there will be no war, that American imperialism struggles for peace. Coolidge propagated this lie, as best he could, at Kansas City. Here is what he said with a straight face and the best show of sincerity that his orthodox New England conscience could muster:

"Our country... cherishes no imperialist designs. It is not infatuated with any vision of empire," declared Coolidge. "It is content with its own territory, to prosper thru the development of its own resources."

The actual history of the development of American imperialism, especially during the last 30 years, effectively ties the indictment of perjurer to this fraudulent Coolidge utterance.

In the Pacific the United States has the Hawaiian Islands where it strengthens continually this mid-ocean fortress looking toward the Orient. The Spanish-American war dropped Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines into the lap of American greed. Millions of Filipinos today raise their fists in reply to Coolidge's statement that the United States "cherishes no imperialist designs."

But the United States does not possess alone the "vision of empire" that sees only new lands added to its domains. It sees the world also financially subjugated to its rule. Four billions of indebtedness imposed upon the peoples of South America is but the beginning. Wall Street has supplanted "Lombard Street, London" as the money-lender of the world and is proud of it. There is only this difference, that Wall Street proves the greater usurer and thus "Uncle Shylock" breeds enemies on every hand, against whom he will have great need for his military machine.

It is estimated that American finance-capitalism will this year lead more than a thousand millions of dollars in gold to foreign borrowers. In the three years just past, starting five years after the ending of the world war, the international bankers of this country with "visions of empire" lent Europe four thousand millions of dollars. How will they collect the interest ranging from 13 per cent the first year to seven and eight per cent annually later on? How will they safeguard not to mention the collection of the principle? Only thru the use of the military machine—water, air, land—continually maintained as a collecting agency. The war drums beat on Armistice Day, heralding the preparations for the next slaughter. The imperialists prepare to defend their own.

Yet Armistice Day should sound the tocsin of preparedness for the tolling millions as well. Labor thru preparedness must build its own strength to take over rail power. In place of the anniversary called "Armistice Day," American workers must prepare for their victory that will abolish profit rule and thru co-operation with the workers of other countries usher in the Communist Society that alone can bring universal peace thruout the world.

Harvard-Princeton Row Over Football, Make 'Dirty Cracks'

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 11.—With the Harvard-Lampoon claiming that the undergraduate body favors an athletic break with Princeton, with Harvard Crimson charging that the "Tiger" was "out to get" Harvard in the football battle last Saturday, and with the Daily Princetonian replying that the attacks were "pure insults," the Big Three athletic war seemed to be revived today.

Athletic relations between the two ancient rivals have been more or less strained since a movement was launched here to drop Princeton on the football schedule in favor of Michigan, but the plan was punctured by "Bill" Bingham, Crimson athletic director. If the college paper editorials are to be taken seriously, apparently the breach was far from healed by Bingham's action.

Queried today about the situation, Bingham said: "The athletic director cannot be held responsible for editorials expressed in undergraduate publications."

DENVER—(FP)—Colorado is assured of 2 years of industrial peace by the election of Wm. H. Adams to the governorship; declares the Colorado Labor Advocate. The defeated candidate was a former governor responsible for the lawlessness of the state constabulary known as the rangers.

Brennan Doesn't Love Labor Anymore, Mourn 'Leaders', After Vote

George Brennan, defeated democratic candidate for U. S. senator from Illinois, who was flirting with the labor vote in Chicago just before election, takes the following attitude toward organized labor when he is not running for office:

"Organized labor never was with me in all of my fights; I won in spite of them."

This sentiment was reported to President Wm. Green, American Federation of Labor, and by him relayed to the Illinois State Federation of Labor, which publishes it in its weekly news letter.

Democrats Fear More Bombings in Chicago, Ask for Protection

Fearing further bombings, police today were stationed at the homes of 30 democratic precinct captains, while leaders of the Democratic Club, Twenty-fourth ward, sought information on the identity of those who had exploded a bomb there yesterday.

A political feud is believed back of the trouble, which began with the bombing of the homes of Morris Eller, sanitary district trustee and republican ward committeeman, and Michael Rosenberg, sanitary trustee.

RACIAL GROUPS JOIN PROTEST AGAINST MARIE

(Continued from page 1)

tion of Labor condemning Marie and her government for oppression of the workers. Every Jewish organization in the city has been invited by the I. L. D. to take part in the demonstrations against the queen, and many have responded.

Mass Meeting at 3:30.

The demonstration of the workers and the allied groups will start with a mass meeting Saturday at 3:30 p. m. at Redifer Hall, 30 North Wells street. Here the meaning of "Cotzofenest" will be told and the Roumanian regime exposed.

A huge delegation from the mass meeting will then go to the Illinois Central station, Michigan and Roosevelt road, between 5 and 5:30 o'clock.

Banners are prepared that are inscribed with slogans demanding release of Roumanian political prisoners, the end of worker exploitation, and expressing the American workers' opinions of the queen and her government. Special leaflets on Roumanian will be distributed.

Sunday at Lincoln Park.

On Sunday another demonstration will be held at Lincoln Park, between 12 and 1 o'clock. This will take place when the queen is scheduled to visit Lincoln monument and place a wreath on it as a token of her "love for the Great Liberator."

All workers are urged to attend these celebrations.

Navy Yard Machinists Ask \$1

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Navy yard machinists, 5000 in all, are asking that \$1 an hour be established this year as the uniform minimum rate for their work. At the Washington, Boston and Portsmouth yards the commandants have recommended 86c at Philadelphia 85c, at New York 93c and at Mare Island and Bremerton on the Pacific coast 92c an hour.

WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour.
8:30—The Bravest Concert Trio; Vella Cook, Gerald Graslant, Little Joe Warner, Mildred Colucio, Will Rositter.
9:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra, 11:30—Alamo Entertainers.

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NOVEMBER 26

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7TH MONTH OF STRIKE FINDS MINERS STRONG

Hodges, Reactionary, Is Asked to Quit

By BILL ROSS, Federated Press.
LONDON—(FP)—Far from breaking down, the resistance of the British miners in the 7th month of the lockout assumes new strength.

The miners executive has constituted itself into a council of war, abandoning the national office in London for movable headquarters in the weaker coalfields for the duration of the struggle. Members of the executive pleading with men to abandon the pits succeed in getting out thousands every day.

The 40 miner M. P.'s have been conscripted by their union and sent into the coalfields to get the men out again. According to capitalist sources 300,000 miners out of 1,000,000 have returned to work but the vigorous campaign of the union has checked the breakaway. It is becoming evident to the government and employers, hard pressed by the economic depression, that the miners are still a long way from defeat.

When the miners council of war was announced the government sent special police on its heels. At the same time the Tory papers attacked Percy A. J. Cook of the miners, urging his arrest. They seized on his statement that the miners must win "law or no law," as an excuse.

That Cook's safety is in danger was evident the first day he started on the new campaign. When he arrived at the hotel, 40 young British fascists were in hiding to attack him. The hotel-keeper got the police in time to prevent trouble.

The opposition to the policy of the Miners Federation has been crushed by the rank and file. Frank Hodges, Cook's reactionary predecessor, was asked by his lodge in Warwickshire to resign his union membership. He refused. G. A. Spencer, M. P., has been asked out by his lodge and will not be permitted to run for parliament on a labor ticket again. He is suing the union in the courts. Frank Varley, M. P., is again supporting Cook's policy.

"We could get a settlement tomorrow if we agreed to longer hours," Cook said, "but neither my colleagues nor myself will ever voluntarily be parties, whatever the consequences, to an agreement embodying a longer day for the miner."

Soviets at Pre-War Production Level

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Its pre-war level of production of wealth has been reached by the Soviet Union, says the Russian Information Bureau in Washington in an economic summary issued on the ninth anniversary of the founding of the Soviet republic. Monthly figures of industrial production, it says, show a steady gain. For the fiscal year which ended September 30 the value of industrial production was 41 per cent greater than in the previous fiscal year. State industry yielded a net profit for the past year of \$231,750,000.

Reports of the harvest thus far indicate that the grain crop will be about 225,000,000 bushels more than last year, and is about the average for pre-war years in the same territory. Cotton and sugar beets were not so good as last year, but potatoes, flax, oil seeds, etc., were better than the pre-war average.

Workers' Exodus from Palestine to Russia Starts on Big Scale

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, Nov. 11.—A big party of re-emigrants arrived to Odessa from Palestine. High cost of living in the latter country, heavy taxation and constant struggle with Arabs make conditions of work in Palestine very hard. Hundreds of disappointed colonists are returning to the Soviet Union, Poland and many are leaving for America. Lately there has been organized a special Society of Repatriation to Motherland which is opposed only by few fanatics—zionists. In several important centers of Palestine financial circles are suffering from crisis. Numerous cases of bankruptcy were registered. The labor movement is spreading, and the number of re-emigrants fleeing from Palestine is quickly growing.

LABOR SWEEPS BRITISH TOWNS IN ELECTIONS

Wins 161 New Seats in Councils

By BILL ROSS, Federated Press.
LONDON—(FP)—In the municipal elections Nov. 1 the British Labor Party demonstrated its strength nationally for the first time since the general strike. It gained 161 city seats and lost 21. The liberals gained 8 but lost 53. The Tories gained 15 but lost 78.

While the municipal officers are not so important in Britain as in America, they can help or hinder in the administration of national measures and local enterprises. In many towns where workers employed by the municipalities joined the general strike the Tory council fired them. In many cases obstacles were put in the way of collecting funds for locked-out miners. Although 97,423 houses have been built by the municipalities as the result of the late Labor government's housing act, many more would have been put up if the local authorities were manned by labor councilors.

Municipal office carries no pay in Britain, so workers cannot enter on contests. Only a limited number can stay away from work and give their time free. The Labor party proposes wages for municipal office holders as a way out.

Anti-labor forces throughout the country had united regardless of political affiliation. Under the camouflage of citizens' leagues they sought to retain their hold on municipal offices. The Labor Party always scores a larger national than local vote, but with the awakened interest in labor politics it hopes to further strengthen its vote in local elections.

"If we are going to have a Labor government," said E. P. Wake, national organizer of the Labor Party, "our local authorities should be staffed by sympathetic representatives, so that the full benefit of social legislation may be secured."

Sacco-Vanzetti Issue

In conjunction with the big mass meeting to be held in New York City at Madison Square Garden on Nov. 17th protesting against the denial of a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti, THE DAILY WORKER of that date will carry special features devoted to the Sacco and Vanzetti case.

The Seat of the Italian Government



—By Wm. Gropper.

Ironwood Miners Battle for Compensation

(Continued from page 1)

the power of the iron companies, are beginning a move for a federal investigation of the conditions in the iron mine fields that result in such frequent catastrophes and loss of life. Efforts are also being made to interest the Michigan State Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor from the point of view of the necessity for and the opportunities for organizing these highly exploited miners.

Make Affidavits.

Six of the twenty-four miners who have decided to take the question of compensation to court have made affidavits which prove conclusively that the cave-in which entombed them for 151 hours and placed them for that long in the very shadow of death was preventable. The sole reason for the collapse of the shaft was the uncared for timbering and lack of adequate inspection. To replace timbers costs money. To save this money the company ran its mine day in and day out knowing the men were in constant danger of being killed by a cave-in or a series of cave-ins. It was only a miracle that saved the men from death.

The affidavits show that while the men were entombed in the eighth level, the highest they could reach up the ladder to the point where the collapsed shaft closed in completely, they themselves repaired the timbering to avoid further collapse. This resulted in an estimated saving to the company of some \$70,000 that would have been expended if the miners had not taken this precaution, even over the protests of the mine boss who, by chance, was entrapped with them.

At Company Mercy.

Several quotations from the affidavits made before an Ironwood notary public follow. The names of the signers cannot be used. Until the case is presented in court and becomes a matter of court record, the miners making the affidavits are at the mercy of the companies. As it is, the men are taking a risk. The entire destiny of the mining camps of Michigan and Minnesota is ruled by the companies. The fact that these victims of company greed are taking united action against the company is one more indication that the iron miners are desperate and are realizing that in organization against the company is their only way out.

One miner swears to the following: The county mining inspector claimed after the disaster that he had inspected the shaft six weeks before the cave-in occurred and that the shaft was in A No. 1 condition. I do not know on what grounds Mr. Michael Collins, the inspector, made this statement. I never saw him

AN ITALIAN AFFAIR FOR MARCH 5, 1927

Under the auspices of Il Lavoratore, our Italian weekly published in New York City, a great affair is being arranged for Saturday, March 5, 1927. Watch for further announcements as to the program and hall.

All branches, sections of the party and fraternal and sympathetic organizations are asked not to arrange any other affairs for that night.—The Committee.

Australian Government Spends 56% of Money on Military Program

MELBOURNE, Australia, Nov. 11.—The federal government's budgeted expenditure for the current year will be \$302,598,095, equal to more than \$50 per head of population. Of this amount no less than \$170,099,530 (56 per cent) is to be spent on war services and defense.

This huge amount—more than half the total revenue—will be an ever-recurring charge against revenue for many years to come, and the net result to the people is practically nil. No satisfactory explanation is made as to why this enormous amount should be budgeted for war services.

The people of Australia, like those of all other countries under capitalist rule, are certainly paying a mighty staggering price to provide a Roman holiday for war bond holders, armament makers and militarists.

PROGRESS HAS NO SHOW IN CHINA CAPITAL

Threaten Students with Execution

By ANNA ROCHESTER.

PEKING, China—(FP)—Ten of the 33 students arrested in Peking at a meeting of the Progressive Society of Students from Shensi Province are threatened with execution. The son of Chang Tso-lin, now in command at Peking, has promised the 9 government schools a chance to talk with him about the case before the students are beheaded.

The controlling policies in Peking are wholly reactionary. Nationalist leaders are in hiding. Labor leaders have left temporarily. Thirty North China editors who sympathized with the Kuomintang or National People's party have been executed. The only Nationalist paper that survives in Peking is published in English from the home of American sympathizers.

The northern generals are doing their utmost to retain foreign sympathy by calling their campaign against the Cantonese forces that have penetrated to the Yangtze valley a campaign against bolshevism. When Marshal Sun of Shanghai took Kiu Kiang he had 50 students executed for possession of "red" propaganda material.

Nationalists in Peking were unanimous in declaring to The Federated Press that the most important service their friends in America can render is to combat this deliberate confusion of the Chinese nationalist movement with bolshevism. They have turned to the Soviet Union, the one power which voluntarily abrogated its unequal treaties with China, as the only foreign power they can trust. The Communist party in China is organized quite separately from the Kuomintang, they maintain. The work of the latter is focused on building up a united China and the breaking down of the imperialist control of China by the western powers.

Carpenters Earn \$9 a Month

PEKING, China—(FP)—Skilled carpenters in Peking are earning \$9 a month, American money. Almost three-fourths of this total goes for food, about one-eighth for cotton cloth for home-made garments, and the remaining one-eighth for rent and all other expenses. Prices have risen steadily during recent years and although wages have also been somewhat increased the meager standard of living is now seriously threatened.

ZEALAND SCABS ADMIT THAT IT DOES NOT PAY

They Are Sorry They Scabbed Now

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Nov. 11.—An echo of last year's strike of British seamen in New Zealand was heard in the New Zealand parliament during the first week of September, when John Coutts and 24 other non-unionists petitioned the government for a grant of money as compensation against pecuniary loss incurred by them when they volunteered as strikebreakers to do work on the steamer "Arawa" during the strike.

Admit Strike Justice.
It seems that despite the plausible assurances of the ship owners that the work was "easy" and the wages "high," their sufferings were "excruciating." The work they had to do was "most disagreeable" and "over-strenuous," with the result that some of them were broken in health at the end of four months. The men were mainly enough to say that they were now convinced that the British seamen were justified in striking against such awful conditions.

Coutts and his fellow-workers had they acted as strikebreakers for 112 days and the aggregate amount of wages received by them for that time was \$2,750. To take on this work to "stand by the British empire" during the strike they had sacrificed jobs for which their wages would have aggregated at least \$17.50 per week, or an aggregate of \$7,750 for the 112 days. Their strikebreaking venture thus left them \$5,000 out of pocket besides ruining their health.

Treated Like Dogs.
They said that when they approached the ship owners and pointed out the injustice that had been dealt out to them they were well-nigh kicked out of the shipping boss' office. The ship owners told them they had been paid the current rate of wages for the work, and if they now complained they were simply a lot of "Bolsheviks." The New Zealand government, being sympathetic with the ship owners, turned a deaf ear to the petition, and left the men to slowly realize that it doesn't pay to engage in strikebreaking these days.

External Trade of Russia Shows Big Increase Over '25

MOSCOW, Nov. 11.—According to statistical data of the People's Commissariat for Trade, the general turnover of the external trade with other countries across the European frontier during the eleven months of the current operative year amounted to 1,186 million roubles as against 1,105 millions in last year.

The export during 1925-26 amounted to 545 million roubles and in the last year to 438 millions. The corresponding figures of import trade are 633 millions and 567 millions. The first place in the foreign trade of the U. S. S. R. belongs to England, its turnover amounting to 289 million roubles.

Standard Oil Talks Softly

HONGKONG—(FP)—Labor trouble experienced by Standard Oil in China is indicated by a letter written by its general manager at Hongkong, in which the Canton revolutionary government is thanked for assistance in settling a strike. The company hopes also that it may be able to do business "profitably and smoothly" under the revolutionary regime.

STRIKE STRATEGY

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

ARTICLE XIII

DRAMATIZING THE STRUGGLE

An essential of good strike strategy under present day conditions in the United States is to lend a dramatic character to strike and organization campaigns, especially those among unorganized workers. These see in a dramatic strike a living strike, and they are not far wrong. This dramatization may be accomplished in many ways, such as mass picketing in the face of police terror, mass violations of injunctions, free speech fights, marches such as those of the Kansas and West Virginia miners, spectacular exposure of the workers' poverty and the employers' riches, militant resistance to violence, transfer of strikers' children from the strike district, nation-wide relief campaigns, national and local protest meetings, state investigations, parades, pageants, tag-days, etc.

Good strike dramatization is closely related to militant fighting on the offensive. Classical examples of dramatic strikes were those of the steel workers in Homestead in 1892, of the Colorado coal miners and Lawrence Textile workers in 1912, and the present struggle in Passaic.

Dramatization is equally as effective in organizing campaigns as in strikes. Often it can be strikingly accomplished by the simple expedient of transacting with a fanfare of trumpets and mass participation union business and maneuvers which, were no dramatic effects desired, could be handled easily and shortly in committee, such as the formation of demands, election of negotiation committees, taking of strike votes, etc.

For example, in the steel campaign of 1918-19 one of our best organizing strokes was the holding of a national conference of steel workers in Pittsburgh for the express purpose of consolidating and acting upon the critical situation

in the industry. The actual legislative business of the conference we could have transacted, had we been so minded, in 10 minutes in committee. But we advertised the conference so widely that the workers of all the industry had their eyes focused upon it. It dramatized their hopes and aspirations in the struggle. It had a splendid organizing effect.

STIRRING THE MASSES

Likewise, when we came to decide on the question of a strike, which we could also have done in committee, we did it dramatically by taking a spectacular mass strike vote all over the country. This exercised an enormous effect in acquainting the steel workers with what was going on and in rallying them into the struggle.

Just another example from the 1917 campaign to organize the packing workers: The campaign, in its early stages, had come to a halt. It threatened to collapse. The workers, discouraged from long years of oppression and union misleadership, refused to respond to ordinary organizing methods. They wanted a definite sign from us that we had some power and that we meant business.

We sensed this, and in response announced the holding of a national conference of packing house workers in the near future to formulate demands to be presented to the packers. This was blazoned in the capitalist press as presaging a national general strike in the industry. The effect upon the workers of this dramatic maneuver was electrical. They poured into the unions in tens of thousands. It was the turning point, the thing that made this historic campaign a success. This was also a good example of effective offensive tactics.

Strike dramatization, when skillfully carried out and not of a character which merely provokes capitalist counterattacks, is highly beneficial in many ways. It enormously stimulates the morale of the strikers. It tends to rally masses of other workers to support the strike morally, financially, and otherwise by making the class character of the struggle stand out in graphic clearness. It often checks

the attacks of the employers who, preferring always to work in silence and darkness in crushing the revolts of their workers, usually shrink back from the blaze of publicity, unless they are of the most powerful capitalist combinations. Strike dramatization is a necessary feature of our strike strategy.

STRIKE STRATEGY

It is not within the province of this booklet to outline a complete system of the special organization machinery necessary for the carrying on of strikes successfully. Nevertheless it is timely to state a few of the general principles of organization and to indicate some of the more urgent necessities.

The strike committee, whether the regular executive board or a special body, is the general staff of the strike and it must be properly organized to carry on its work. It must be divided into sub-sections to correspond with its various tasks. If the strike is national in scope the strike committee must contain various departments, Finance, Relief, Legal, Publicity, etc. The local strike committees must have sub-committees on Policy, Picketing, Publicity, Defense, Halls, Speakers, Finance, etc.

In the case of unorganized workers every effort must be made to establish a real basis of trade union organization. Too often the only organization of the masses must be brought into the active strike meetings. This is a mistake. It gives them a sense of responsibility and a feeling that the strike is really their own. To thus draw them in, the numerous committees should be built on a broad scale. T. U. E. L. formations of various sorts may also be used to actively enlist the liveliest elements in the conduct of the strike.

CHARACTER OF COMMITTEES

The picket committee, in most industries, is the very heart of the strike. It is the cutting edge of the workers' organization. It is the first line of defense and attack. It must be developed to the highest degree of militancy and efficiency. It should be made up of the very best

fighters among the workers. The left wing will do well, in the organization of its picketing, to beware of employing professional gangsters. The right wing leadership has thoroughly discredited this system. The gangsters not only tend to move in and capture the unions after the strike is over, but they poison it to the heart with their very presence. They are a constant source of corruption.

The legal committee is also essential, but the left wing must always be careful to hold the lawyers in check. They have a rather fatal habit, once they are engaged, of trying to run the whole strike as well as their legal department. If they succeed in this they soon strip it of all militancy and reduce it to a state of impotent legalism.

The publicity committee is very vital. To give out the news of the strike is fundamentally important, not only for the information of the workers at large, whose support is wanted, but also for the strikers themselves, whose solidarity must be maintained. Yet in almost every strike, whether conducted by rights or lefts, the publicity arrangements are primitive and inadequate in the extreme.

DISCIPLINE

Good discipline is as necessary in a strike as in a battle. It is the task of the strike committee to maintain this discipline. To do this it must carry on its work in a spirit of firmness, decision, and resolution. It must give careful attention to detail work as well as general policies. Violations of instructions and failures in duty must be swiftly punished. Incompetent corruptionists, and weaklings must be pushed from official positions.

The whole strike organization must be shot through with a spirit of determination and seriousness. Bosses, strikers, scabs, and all others connected with the strike directly or indirectly must be given to understand unequivocally that they have to deal with a real body of fighters. Then the vital necessary discipline will prevail among the strikers. The workers will respect their leaders and follow their instructions in the battle.

(To be continued)

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

BOSS ATTORNEY DEFENDS THUGS IN N. Y. STRIKE

Paper Box Workers in 6th Week of Battle

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Last Thursday night a fight took place between colored strikebreakers employed by the Best-Made Paper Box Company, 124 Wooster street, and striking workers. An Italian striker, Dan Lulo, was wounded in the head by one of the colored scabs and two Negro strikebreakers are being held for the grand jury on charges of felonious assault.

At the hearing of the two Negroes, Warren Brewster and Eric Boyd, at Tombs Court Monday, it was brought out that Brewster slashed Lulo with a straight razor and that Boyd was an accomplice. The razor was produced in evidence by the officer who made the arrest.

Bosses' Attorney.

Samuel L. Wallerstein, attorney for the United Paper Box Manufacturers Association, defended the two men, who had been employed by the Best-Made company, a member of the association. The union maintains that Wallerstein's appearance in behalf of the defendants shows that the employers' association is behind the bosses in their efforts to break the strike by employing colored strikebreakers.

The strike is now in its sixth week. The union is fighting for a 35-cent wage, a 44-hour week, a 15-cent increase in wages which would bring the minimum up to \$23 a week, and double pay for Sunday work.

Glove Workers Rejoice Over Wage Raises Won

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Fulton county glove workers, numbering nearly 10,000, have ratified the wage schedule offered them by the conference of their own committee and the employer. Wage increases of 10 per cent and more have been won. Equalization increases of 2 per cent to 6 per cent have been given certain classifications of workers, but all get at least 10 per cent more than previously. The workers decided in a mass meeting to continue the activities of the committee which represented them in negotiations, thereby retaining some semblance of organization. The glove workers' union has a total of only a few hundred members. Makers include silk, hammers, closers, and other workers employed in finishing cut leather into gloves.

FIGURES SHOW THAT MUCH VAUNTED B. & O. RAILROAD PAYS ITS WORKERS LESS THAN DO OPEN-SHOP SYSTEMS

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press
How can Henry Ford pay employees of his Detroit, Toledo & Ironton railroad an average of \$4.40 an hour when other carriers, the Michigan Central, for instance, pay only \$3.70? Why does the unionized Baltimore & Ohio pay its employees an average of 40¢ an hour less than the open-shop Pennsylvania? These questions arise in looking over the report of the interstate commerce commission statistical bureau on comparative operating averages for the years 1921 to 1925. These averages include all the employees paid on an hourly basis.

Wide variation between the major systems in the average wages paid railroad workers is an outstanding feature of the report from labor's point of view. It shows average hourly pay ranging all the way from the \$4.40 paid by Ford down to 43.8¢ an hour paid by the Central of Georgia, an important subsidiary of the Illinois Central.

Applying his notorious speedup tactics, Ford pays higher average wages and still keeps the ratio of total wages to operating revenue considerably below the average of the other railroads. If we leave out the Detroit Toledo & Ironton, the most obvious variation in average wages is between northern and southern carriers, presumably due to low-paid colored labor in the south. But there are variations between roads in the same region which are harder to explain.

Gives Figures.

Figures showing for 24 leading railroads the average hourly pay of their

employees in 1921 and 1925 and the 1925 percentage of operating revenue absorbed by wages are:

Railroad	Average hourly wages		% wages to revenue
	1925	1921	
Pennsylvania	\$6.60	\$6.28	48.2%
Nickel Plate	\$6.39	\$6.40	42.6
N. Y. Central	\$6.32	\$6.03	43.0
Del. Lacka	\$6.23	\$6.06	46.6
Big Four	\$6.24	\$6.04	38.0
Northern Pac.	\$6.23	\$6.09	43.1
Balt. & Ohio	\$6.22	\$6.06	45.0
New Haven	\$6.20	\$6.06	39.8
Boston & Maine	\$6.13	\$6.10	40.3
St. Paul	\$6.13	\$6.10	48.0
Burlington	\$6.10	\$5.86	43.2
Ches. & Ohio	\$6.09	\$6.02	42.2
Great Northern	\$6.06	\$6.03	41.3
Northwestern	\$6.02	\$6.05	48.4
Union Pacific	\$6.02	\$6.03	38.6
Southern Pa.	\$6.00	\$6.09	41.2
Norfolk & W.	\$5.85	\$6.07	39.3
Santa Fe	\$5.85	\$5.90	41.2
Missouri Pac.	\$5.81	\$5.85	44.5
Ill. Central	\$5.77	\$5.79	46.4
Louisville & Nash	\$5.59	\$5.83	34.3
Southern	\$5.55	\$5.68	40.8
Seaboard Air	\$5.35	\$5.46	45.4
Atlantic Coast	\$5.25	\$5.25	40.9

Some Left Out.

Railroads in the list which have adopted the so-called B. & O. plan of cooperation with the shopcraft union include the Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio and Chicago & Northwestern. The average pay of employees on these lines in 1925 was below rather than above the average of corresponding systems in their region.

Conductors Tell Why Pay Should Be Raised

NEW YORK.—(FP)—Claiming that increased efficiency should mean more pay in their pockets, the 89,000 conductors and trainmen on eastern railroads through their union officers presented their demands for increased wages before the first arbitration board acting under the new Watson-Parker rail labor act. Road and division chairmen and general officers of the Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen packed the first session, so that later meetings were held in a larger room.

L. E. Sheppard, conductor president, compared the basic hourly rates of conductors with building trades workers and other groups in train service. He stated that the conductor rate had dropped from \$0.50 in 1921 to 77¢ in 1926 while other trades have had advances of up to 37.5¢ in the same period. Sheppard said that conductors had to act virtually as traveling superintendents of the roads, with great responsibilities at all times, and that their basic pay was only \$6.70 a day. Out of this wage the conductors pay for extra meals while away from home and for lodging. They buy their own uniforms, perhaps two a year at about \$43 each,

and their caps at \$3.25, as a New York Central conductor on a crack train related.

Conductors usually have to serve as brakemen 10 years before they become conductors. Sheppard stated, he emphasized the hazards of railroad workers' lives and their increased efficiency as evidenced by higher tonnage per worker.

Brief cross-examination indicated that the companies would claim increased efficiency due, not to the workers, but to the elimination of grade crossings, switches, and improved equipment.

The trainmen gave the same efficiency argument as the conductors. The trainmen's brotherhood is composed chiefly of brakemen but has some switchmen. The brotherhood's jurisdiction over switchmen is challenged by the Switchmen's Union of North America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The wage demands were first made Feb. 1 on the rail mediation board appointed by president Coolidge. The board failed to bring the roads and unions to agreement so each side chose two arbitrators who chose two others, electing Edgar E. Clark chair man.

A. F. of L. Views Its Detroit Convention

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Concluding an editorial review of the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor at Detroit, the American Federationist, official magazine edited by President William Green, says:

"The convention marked a high level of constructive deliberation. . . . While every decision was practically unanimous and no point of order was raised against any delegate, agreement on decisions did not indicate identity of thinking, but was the result of real effort to reach a consensus of opinion. . . . Dignity, charity and tolerance gave high distinction to discussion and decision. . . .

"The convention did not convene to make war on industry or on society, but to determine how best to promote the interests of wage earners in the rapid social and economic changes in which we live. The federation regards the welfare of wage earners as interdependent upon the welfare of all other social and economic groups. Labor offers its co-operation in working out problems and in carrying through plans for the achievement of higher ideals of excellence for all groups."

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BARE FORGERY OF LEAFLET A FASCIST RUSE

Pittsburgh Blackshirts Try New Ruse

By ABRAM JAKIRA.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 11.—The election campaign of the Workers Party aroused the ire of the fascist and white guard hoodlums of this city. Comrades Ben Gitlow and Harry M. Wicks were to speak at a mass meeting in the N. S. Carnegie Music Hall October 12. On the day of the meeting several fascist representatives of the Pittsburgh called upon the superintendent of the North Side Carnegie Library, who is in charge of the meeting hall, demanding that the hall be closed to the Party and that the meeting be stopped, threatening with a riot in a real fascist fashion if the meeting was allowed.

Mysterious Leaflet.

The same day a police officer presented the librarian with a leaflet printed in Russian and supposed to be an advertisement issued by the Workers Party. Shortly after, a special delivery letter, bearing the postmark of Oct. 12, 4 p. m. and addressed to "Superintendent, Carnegie Library, Ohio and Federal streets, North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa.," reached the librarian. The envelope contained no return address. The letter contained what was supposed to be the translation of the printed Russian leaflet in possession of the police officer.

Needless to say, that the Workers Party never published either this or any other leaflet in the Russian language in connection with this or any of the election campaign meetings held in Pittsburgh, or in any other part of this district. The contents of the leaflet are so brazen and ridiculous that the librarian from the very start took it to be a forgery and refused to stop the meeting. Later on the translation was turned over to the Workers Party for investigation.

Strange Sounding.

Starting out with the subject which the speakers were supposed to cover and giving the date and place of the meeting, the leaflet forged by the fascist and black hoodlums of this city, proceeded to say, "Come and hear Ben Gitlow in a stirring speech against the murdering, blood-sucking capitalists of this country, as represented by the crooked, thieving, pork chop politicians and their ward heeling thugs of Pennsylvania."

"Hear him tell how the red star of the revolution is rising in the east to soon cast its red rays over this imperialistic land—hear him tell how the red wave of revolution will soon engulf this decadent country and sweep before it the social parasites—the human leeches—the bloated monsters who are suppressing and oppressing the proletariat."

Obvious Fraud.

"Hear Comrade Wicks, the Communist candidate for governor of this state, tell how we will baptize this country in a shower of blood—how we, the workers of the world, will seize the press and the industries and turn their products against our common enemy, the capitalists, and their lick-spittle cousins, the petty-bourgeoisie of America."

"Comrades! Arise! Come and join us in this, the first real step taken to follow in the path of our comrades of the Russian revolution."

The forged leaflet is in the hands of the police and bears no marks which would indicate where and by whom it was published. According to Mr. George J. Schaeffer, the attorney for the Workers Party, who is investigating the matter, the superintendent of police, Walsh, knows nothing as to the circulated leaflet, altho a copy of it is kept in the files of the police.

Jury Demanded for Workers Who Put Up Anniversary Posters

Jury trial for the two workers arrested by Chicago police Saturday for distributing posters advertising the celebration of the ninth anniversary of the Russian revolution was demanded in police court Monday by Attorney D. J. Bentall for International Labor Defense.

The case will probably come up in two weeks, it is announced.

The workers, D. Stevens and N. Platin were released on \$50 bail. An ordinance that is never enforced, except against workers, was dug up by the police as an excuse for jailing the workers. The ordinance is said to prohibit the placing of posters on light poles in the city, but the poles are covered with announcements of bourgeois affairs.

ANALYZE U. S. PROBLEMS IN MARX MANNER

Workers' School Offers Important Course

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The most advanced course offered at the Workers' School this year is "Problems of American Marxism," Bertram D. Wolfe instructor. Only those who will be admitted to this course who have already completed a course in Marxism-Leninism and who have a fair knowledge of American history. However, a limited number of students will be admitted who can pass an examination given by the instructor or who can show the equivalent of the training indicated above.

Sketch U. S. Problems.

The aim of the course is to sketch the problems that American Marxists are called upon to solve; to develop a program of work for Marxism in the U. S. and to apply the Marxist method to such problems. There has been comparatively little done in this field. "American Marxists," for example, are able to give a Marxist explanation of the Protestant Reformation; of the Anabaptist movement; the Moravian Brotherhood; the Waldenses and Albigenses. They can give an explanation of why certain districts of Switzerland remained catholic or the North of Ireland protestant; why the protestant Reformation centered in Germany; the significance of the Lollard movement and the like.

But there is no American Marxist who has undertaken an analysis of Mormonism or Christian Science or American Evangelism or Hard-Shell Baptism or any of the specific religious phenomena that bear the stamp "Made in America." In the same sense, a materialist interpretation of the Revolution of 1848 or the French Revolution is much easier to have than a proper interpretation of 1776. They know much more about the peasant movement and the agrarian situation in certain European countries than about the situation in the United States and can give a clearer picture of class relations and class divisions in France in 1848 than in the United States in 1926.

In the field of philosophy, German Idealism is much more familiar than American transcendentalism and a Marxist analysis of pragmatism has not been undertaken.

The course in "Problems of American Marxism" has as its subtitle "America Today." It aims merely to open up all of these indicated fields of study and similar related ones; to plant the problems, to make the students in the course sharply conscious of them and to direct them along the lines of investigation which will lead to the solving of some of them.

This becomes doubly important at a time when "Americanism" has become a European and a world problem and when the European proletariat is also forced, under pressure from its own master class, to undertake a study of the "Problems of American Marxism." Some of the subjects taken up are: American Capitalism; American Political Structure and Parties; Class Relations in the U. S.; the Agrarian Problem; American International Relations; Development of American Ideology; etc. This course begins Nov. 17.

Preparatory courses to be taken by those desiring to enter into the "Problems of American Marxism" course next year include: Marxism-Leninism; American Economic and Political History; History of the American Working Class; Advanced Marxist Economics; Theory and Practice of Work in the Trade Unions; History of the American Communist Party; Communist Party Organization, and others.

Cleveland Local of I. L. D. Making Good Progress Toward Goal

CLEVELAND, Nov. 11.—The Cleveland Local of I. L. D. is going forward toward its goal of 1,000 members. With the organization of another new branch which is known as shop branch No. 1 starting out with nine members we are going forward at full speed toward a greater and better I. L. D. in Cleveland.

Sacco-Vanzetti meetings are being arranged in all sections of the city at which new members are being signed up.

These meetings, too, will help toward popularizing the I. L. D. and building up its membership.

Russians and Ukrainians Will Have Concert and Dance This Sunday

A concert and dance will be given this Sunday, Nov. 14, by the Russian and Ukrainian Workers' Clubs at Walsh's Hall, corner Milwaukee Ave. and Noble St. The following will participate in the program: Russian folk dancer, A. Kotov; Russian String Orchestra, Ukrainian Singing Society, Russian Ballet, youthful dancer Minnie Brodsky, Russian actress Vera Mazer, and others.

Beginning at 4:30 p. m. Tickets in advance 50 cents, at the door 65 cts.

Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.

Passaic Film Returns

The marvelous film drama of the Passaic textile strike will be shown once again in Chicago on Friday, Nov. 12, at Schoenhoffen Hall, Ashland Ave. and Division St., under the auspices of the Polish Relief Committee for Passaic Strikers. Many workers did not have a chance to see this historical picture when it was shown at Ashland Auditorium on October 29 and where four thousand workers came to see it. They will have a chance to see it on Nov. 12. Admission is 50 cents. Two showings, at 7 p. m. and 9 p. m.

N. Y. Sacco-Vanzetti Committee Needs Aid in Conducting Drive

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI!

If you want to give your services to help free these two persecuted workers, come to the office of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, 80 West 11th Street, Room 422 any time during the day or the early evening, on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday.

The Committee needs help in addressing envelopes and sending out tickets and circulars for the great Sacco-Vanzetti Prolet Mass Meeting at Madison Square Garden, Wednesday, November 17th 1926 at 8 p. m.

If you can give an hour, or a day of your time, you will be helping to free these two persecuted fellow-workers not only from death, but from the living death of a life sentence in jail.

Mayor of Herrin in Threat on Gangsters

HERRIN, Ill., Nov. 11.—Mayor Marshall McCormick today issued a declaration of war against the Shelton gang in a statement in which he told of a visit of the Sheltons to Herrin Saturday night at which time Chief of Police Griffin was caught, by the gangsters and notified to return some guns captured from the gang about three months ago.

The mayor said the chief recognized Carl and Bernie Shelton, Ray Walker and "Jardown" Ames. The mayor declared that the arms which were captured in a raid on the Palace Hotel here would not be returned. He added that he would "get 1,000 men together if necessary to drive the Sheltons away from the city."

Show Real Plight of the Workers

WASHINGTON.—(FP)—Pres. Fred W. Baer of the Intl. Assn. of Fire Fighters explained that the grip of loan sharks upon members of city departments had become so complete in some parts of the country, a few years ago, that public sentiment demanded and secured legal safeguards for the men against payment of usury by garnishee process.

Ten per cent a month was generally exacted and when payments were not met on time a debtor would be permanently unable to diminish his debt.

Under present conditions a creditor with a just claim can collect by bringing his claim to the fire chief or fire commission, which gives the debtor the choice of resigning or paying up. But no usury is countenanced by the employing officers.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

Step Over We Need Help!

The campaign for funds for The DAILY WORKER—shortage of help in the office—makes us cry for help. Step over and volunteer your services if you can spare a few moments during the day.

Any time from nine to five-thirty you're welcome!

Step over to 1113 West Washington Blvd. Call Monroe 4712 if you want to talk it over!

ATTENTION, NEW YORK!

All those interested in the work of The Daily Worker and especially

All Daily Worker Agents.

An important meeting of the New York Daily Worker Agents, Builders and friends will be held on Sunday, Nov. 14, at 108 East 14th St., at eleven o'clock in the morning

CELEBRATION IN CLEVELAND ENTHUSIASTIC

Workers Join Party After Meeting

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 11.—"If you are ready to fight for the same kind of a government in the United States as in Soviet Russia then all of you who are not party members raise your hands and show your willingness by joining the Workers (Communist) Party."

Forty workers raised their hands amid the plaudits of the 1,000 workers present. They were furnished with application cards and will be enrolled in the ranks of the party.

The young boys and girls present, carried away with enthusiasm by Comrade Bert Wolfe's speech, clamored to be taken into the party. Seventeen of them were enrolled in the Pioneers and will work to build it up.

The celebration of the Russian Revolution was more enthusiastic than in many years. The district committee prepared a fine program, especially distinguished by revolutionary tableaux staged and arranged by Sadie Amter, to poems read by Mr. Letela. The effect was tremendous and the applause overwhelming.

The Freiheit Singing Society and Freiheit Children's Chorus, the Ukrainian Singing Society and the Hungarian Workers' Chorus furnished the music part of the program, together with soprano solos by Mrs. N. Gross.

Is Inspiration to All.

Comrade I. Amter, district secretary of the party, called upon the workers to realize the importance of the Russian Revolution, not merely as an achievement of the Russian workers, but as the inspiration of the workers the world over. The Chinese problem is an American problem and until the American workers understand that they will continue to be exploited as they are today. Together with the colonial peoples, the workers of this country will have to fight for emancipation.

"Nine years have passed, a tenth and an eleventh will be added to it, and just as one socialist republic after the other has been added to the union, so with the recurring anniversaries, more republics will be added till we have a Union of Socialist Europe and then of the world."

Compares Nations.

Comrade Bert Wolfe compared the "Russia of Lenin and the United States of Coolidge."

Comrade R. Ladic spoke for the Young Workers' Communist League, without which the revolution in the United States and everywhere will not be possible.

Dancing ended the celebration, which was pronounced one of the finest that Cleveland has enjoyed.

Stories

by



THE APOSTATE—Story of a boy who is tired of the monotony of a wage-earner's life. 10 Cents

STRENGTH OF THE STRONG—A splendid story of the early cave-man and the failure of an early experiment in capitalism. 10 Cents

THE DREAM OF DEBS—A vision of the coming revolution. 10 Cents

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By Michael Gold:

THE DAMNED AGITATOR and Other Stories—Brilliant and inspiring stories for a worker to read and pass on to his shop-mate. 10 Cents

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By Upton Sinclair:

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DOORS OPEN AT 5:30 P. M.

ST. LOUIS, ATTENTION!
Debs Memorial Meeting
Saturday, November 13, 1926, at 8:00 P. M.
DRUID'S HALL
9th and Market Street, 4th Floor
Speaker: **JAMES P. CANNON.**
Auspices, International Labor Defense.

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15 1927

FIRST PRIZE WINNER.

J. & L. STEEL CO. KEEPS WORKERS IN SUBMISSION

Uses All Tricks to Enslave Them

By HENRY X. VON ARAT

(Worker Correspondent)

WOODLAWN, Pa., Nov. 11.—Woodlawn is a steel town. Jones and Laughlin Steel corporation owns the town and the people in it, as well as the three miles of mills along the Ohio River.

One central employment bureau hires the men for all the mills. If you ever go there to get a job try not to look intelligent. No one suspected of having brains is ever hired. When you enter the employment bureau you generally find the place crowded with "job seekers" of all nationalities. One look at their faces tells you they are wage slaves, waiting at the mouth of Moloch to be devoured. An inner door opens and out comes the employing agent. The men crowd around him like a lot of hungry children, while he looks them over to see which ones of them look the least intelligent.

Submit to Inquisition.

The ones picked by him are given a slip of paper and are sent into the inner office, or inquisition booth, as it should properly be called. Here the prospective employee is questioned at length. Special inquiries are made about the applicant's church affiliation. Now, do not ever make any mistakes about this question. It is necessary that you believe in some form of superstition or another if you want to get your job. This is one of the great secrets of getting a job in the J. & L. If you are a member of a certain church, you are given what is called a rating. They know just what your mental capacity amounts to and how much exploitation you will stand for and how you will vote.

If you are a member of some flock they know you will stay put. Few have any idea about the influence the local mass houses exercise over the people of Woodlawn. When you work in the mills and have seen the intolerable conditions under which the steel men slave you really wonder why it is that they do not revolt. A look at the masses on Sunday answers your question. They swarm to the churches like bees around a honey comb, to listen to that ancient lullaby "Pie in the sky by and by." It is said that the best way to get a "good" job at the J. & L. is to get a letter of introduction from father Garney or that orthodox priest, the one with the little goat whiskers. Any of the protestant clergies' O. K. will do just the same, however. They are all John and Laughlin's lackeys and one can direct your attention to the pie in the sky just as well as the other. Yes, this is a goose step town. Unless your feet are guided that way, don't come here.

Medical Examination.

From the inquisition room you are sent to the doctor's office. Here you generally have to wait for some time for your turn as a number of men with bandages on their arms, legs, eyes, smashed fingers are usually waiting to receive their medical attention. My, what a lot there are! If the sight of all these human wrecks doesn't weaken your stomach, you proceed to wait for your turn. Here you are asked more questions and if you pass your medical examination you are given a card and directed to some foreman in one of the mills.

Armed Guards.

To enter the mill you must first pass thru the gates where you are stopped by a guard in uniform and a gun slung on his hip and a blackjack somewhere in evidence. He represents the law, the law of John and Laughlin. From the guard you proceed to the foreman. He gives you a pencil, shows you the dotted line on the card and says "sign here." You obey, you sign acknowledging that the foreman had explained all the details to you concerning the dangers in the mills and that you therefore absolve the company from all blame in case you are hurt or killed.

Thus, like Daniel in the lion's den, you proceed to whatever task you are assigned, to grind more profits for the steel corporation.

Why don't you write it up? It may be interesting to other workers.



THIS WEEK'S PRIZE WINNERS

Three Winning Worker Correspondents!

Henry X. Von Arat, worker correspondent of Woodlawn, Pennsylvania, home of the Jones and Laughlin Steel corporation, is the first prize winner of this week's worker correspondent stories. Von Arat receives a copy of the book by D. J. Sapone, "Left Wing Unionism." His story is a vivid description of methods used by the steel corporation to crush the spirit of the workers and to keep their spirit crushed.

"Andy," worker correspondent of Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, wins the second prize, "Flying Oalp," a collection of short stories by leading Russian revolutionary writers, for his story on how an aged worker is victimized by greed of the Carnegie steel company and of a medical doctor.

The third prize is awarded to the worker correspondent of Perth Amboy, N. J., who describes the effect of a speech by Albert Weisbord, on young workers of the town. He is awarded six month's subscription to the Workers Monthly.

Congratulations to these workers! But—

THE PRIZES NEXT WEEK

are even more attractive and we want to receive stories from every worker correspondent in the country. Send in those stories, workers! We want them. Your fellow workers want them.

These are the prizes offered for next week:

- 1ST PRIZE—"The Eighteenth Brumaire" by Karl Marx. This is a new cloth-bound library edition of this work that Engels called "the work of a genius."
- 2ND PRIZE—"The Awakening of China" by James Dolsen. A splendid new book that will help you understand the great events now taking place in China.
- 3RD PRIZE—"Industrial Revival in Soviet Russia" by A. A. Heller. A record of the events in Russia after Lenin's introduction of the NEP in 1921. Cloth-bound.

SECOND PRIZE WINNER.

PARALYZED WORKER TELLS STORY OF DOCTOR'S AND STEEL COMPANY'S GREED

By ANDY

(Worker Correspondent)

Wilkinsburg, Pa., Nov. 11.—A tall, ragged worker paralyzed, tells the following story:

I worked 18 years in the Carnegie Steel mill in Duquesne, Penn. One evening, after taking a bath, I went to bed. The next morning I could not get up. My one side was paralyzed. I went to the doctor in Wilkinsburg. The only hope for you is God, said the doctor. "Pray and pray hard until you get cured." The doctor told me this, after taking as his fee \$500 that I had saved in 18 years. It was all the money I had for working in front of the furnace for 18 years.

"My wife died. I have three children who are with my sister in Ohio. And I—well, you see what I am—a beggar." There were big tear drops in his eyes when he concluded his story.

He also related that the company did not give him a cent, for they blamed him and his carelessness (in taking a bath) for the result.

The 100 per cent doctor, who robbed his victim out of his life's savings, after telling him to pray to God, is doing well.

Pittsburgh C. L. U. to Raise Funds for N. Y. Cloakmakers' Strike

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 11.—The question of giving assistance to the striking cloakmakers of New York was raised at the last meeting of the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union by the initiative of Journeymen Tailors Local Union No. 131. The C. L. U. went on record in favor of starting a campaign to raise financial aid for the strikers and instructed its executive board to take immediate steps to put this decision into effect.

The Journeymen Tailors of this city just concluded a strike which lasted for several months and which resulted in a victory for the union.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes.

WORKERS WHO WANT TO LEARN TO WRITE SHOULD BE AT CLASS TONIGHT

Every worker in Chicago who wants to get training in writing, and who has not attended the first two meetings of the worker correspondence class, should be at the meeting of the class tonight at 8 o'clock. The class meets in the editorial rooms of THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Boulevard (third floor.)

Every Friday night Chicago workers who realize the power of the labor press and of publicity in winning the struggles of the workers gather there to learn how to write stories of general interest that they discover in their shops, factories, union affairs, etc.

The class is open to all workers. The only qualification is that they have a desire to learn. Practical work is given the members of the class in writing. The discussion method is used, so that each worker can get the most out of the class.

Be there tonight at 8 o'clock sharp.

THIRD PRIZE WINNER.

WEISBORD TALK INSPIRATION TO YOUNG WORKERS

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Nov. 11.—Albert Weisbord spoke at an enthusiastic meeting here on his tour from city to city to tell the unorganized workers about Passaic and the labor movement in general.

There were about 150 workers present at the meeting in Columbia Hall. Quite a few of them were young workers. The writer happened to sit near a group of young workers. These young workers had not even heard of the words "Communism" or "Bolshevism," and yet they were heard exclaiming to each other: "We ought to go out on strike, too, in our factory. Our bosses made a company union for us in order to make us do whatever they want. We must build our own workers' union."

Meet Weisbord.

The Pioneers were there and greeted Weisbord with all kinds of cheers and songs. Weisbord's fiery speech left a good impression on the workers. Especially did he impress the young workers as he told about the part taken by them in the Passaic strike.

In closing his speech, Weisbord urged all workers to take Passaic as an example and also made an appeal to join the party. The meeting closed with the song "Solidarity forever." And there was a real spirit of solidarity.

W. P. Candidate Beats Socialist With Three Times Number of Votes

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 11.—The Workers Party candidate for secretary of internal affairs received in Westmoreland county nearly three times the number of votes received by the socialist party candidate. The Workers Party candidate, Mat Jenkins, received 203 votes; the socialist party candidate, Van Essen, received only 88 votes.

Comrade Carey polled 125 votes for United States senator, and Comrade Wicks polled 175 votes for governor.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

Ultra-Microscope Shipped to U. S.



J. E. Barnard, British scientist (seated) is the inventor of the ultra-microscope which can magnify twelve million times and be adjusted to a millionth part of an inch. The microscope is being shipped to New York. Barnard was formerly a maker of hats.

Denver Mass Meeting Responds Liberally for Passaic Relief

(By a Worker Correspondent)

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 11.—On last Sunday evening, a mass meeting was held in the Walters' Hall at which "Mother" Bloor spoke on "The Passaic Strike."

She told what the conditions were in the mills which led up to the strike as well as how the strike has been carried on. She told of the relief work being done for the strikers by union men and women thruout the country and especially about the work that a number of the larger unions in the East are doing.

A member of the Walters' Union acted as chairman of the meeting, and the Walters' Union donated the use of their hall for the strike's cause.

Also, an admission was cleared to hear the lecture yet the audience donated liberally when a collection was taken up.

Before the meeting began a young lady from Cleveland, Ohio, who is traveling with "Mother" Bloor, gave a number of selections on a violin, which has greatly appreciated by the audience.

Many of the unions are sending delegates to a conference, for the relief of the Passaic strikers, which was organized by "Mother" Bloor for the task of soliciting funds and clothes from various unions.

She also announced that the conference has decided to have the "Passaic strike" film shown in Denver during the month of December.

On Monday, Mother Bloor went to Colorado Springs to speak to a mass meeting arranged by organized labor of that city. About \$50 was realized by the meetings.

Victim of California Criminal Syndicalist Law Freed from Jail

By L. P. RINDAL

(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 11.—Fellow-Worker P. Mellum is a free man again. He has just been released from San Quentin, where he served a term of three and a half years as a victim of California's criminal syndicalist law.

The Tom Mooney branch of the I. L. D. will hold a special meeting at Needle Trades Council Hall, 224 South Spring street, Nov. 11, at 8 p. m., when Mellum will speak on the conditions in San Quentin.

Reaction is still running riot in California. Sam Shortridge, who worked hard 10 years ago to prevent a new trial for Tom Mooney, has just been elected to another term in the U. S. senate. Oxman, "the honest cattleman from Oregon," was the star "eye" witness against Mooney. When this "honest man" later on was "prosecuted" for perjury Sam Shortridge helped him out. Oxman returned to his cattle ranch with his 30 pieces of silver; Mooney went to San Quentin for life, and Mr. Shortridge qualified as the future spokesman for the plunderbund in the United States senate.

UNIONS AID FIGHT FOR JUSTICE FOR N. Y. TEACHERS

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—A number of New York trade unionists have joined the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred sponsoring the cause of three city teachers, members of the teachers' union, who have been denied the promotion to which they are entitled. School board authorities make excuses for their refusal to promote these highly eligible teachers, but indicate that their reasons are that the teachers are unionists and have independent ideas on politics and economics.

Ernest Bohm and Leonard Bright of the Bookkeepers', Stenographers' and Accountants' Union; Edward F. Cassidy, Typographical Union No. 6; Fannie M. Cohn, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; John P. Coughlin, secretary Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York; Thomas J. Curtis, president Tunnel Workers' Union; E. Erickson, Pattern Makers' Union and treasurer Central Trades Council; John A. Hickey, secretary Commercial Telegraphers' Union; Jerome B. Keating of the molders' union; William Kohn, upholsterers' union; Carl H. Lawson, Painters' Union No. 51; John Pecht, Brewers' Union No. 1; Thomas Rock, district council Pavers' and Ramblers' Union; Leon H. Rouse, president Typographical No. 6; Joseph P. Ryan, president Central Trades Council; Rose Schneiderman, president Women's Trade Union League; George H. Stitzenbaur, Machinists' Local No. 434; John Sullivan, president New York State Federation of Labor; Thomas Walsh, Iron Workers No. 40; Henry Waxman, United Garment Workers, and Jacob S. Winick, Moving Picture Operators No. 306, complete the unionists on the committee.

Winter Continues But Weather Man Predicts Relief

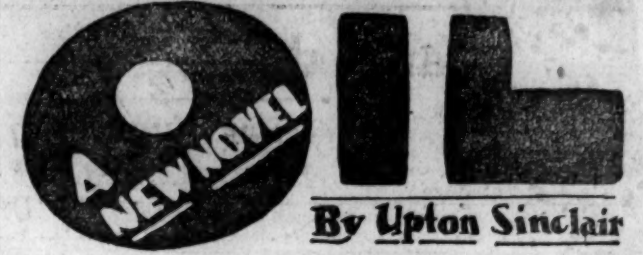
The middle west continued Wednesday in the grip of its first severe winter wave, but a bright sun and a moderation of the howling northwest wind bore out the weather man's prediction of rising temperatures tomorrow.

The thermometer hovered around the 22 degree mark from midnight until early today and no appreciable change was forecasted until early tomorrow.

Storm warnings were again displayed on all of the Great Lakes today, holding shipping in port as a 34-mile wind whipped the water into white caps.

A Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific train due at 10 a. m. yesterday only arrived at 5:55 a. m. today, it being delayed 18 hours in a snow-filled cut in western Kansas.

The best way—subscribe today. DAILY WORKER.



(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

His place was taken by Harvey Manning, who was no longer able to stand up, but sprawled over a chair, and in a voice of the deepest injury declared, "I wanna know who's been tellin' bout me!"

"Telling what?" asked Bunny.

"That's what I wanna know. What they been tellin'?"

"I don't know what you mean, Harvey."

"Thass it! Why don't you know? Why don't you tell me? Mean say I ain't askin' straight? You think I'm drunk—that it? I say, I wanna know who's been talkin' bout me an' what they been sayin'. I gotta take care my reputation. I wanna know why you won't tell me. I'm gonna know if I have to keep askin' all night." And accordingly he started again, "Please, ole feller, what they been tellin' you?"

But just then the Chinese spectre flitted past, and Harvey got up and made an effort to catch him, and failing, caught hold of a lamp-stand, slightly taller than himself. It was not built like lamp-posts that he was used to clutching on street-corners; it started to fall, and Bunny leaped and caught it, and Harvey cried in alarm, "Look out, you're upsettin' it!"

Then a funny thing happened. Bunny had noticed at the dinner-table a well-groomed man of the big Western type, polite and unobtrusive; the superintendent of the estate, and one of the few who kept sober. Now it appeared that among the duties of superintendent at a monastery was that of the old-fashioned "bouncer" of the Bowery saloon. He came up, and quietly slipped his arm about Harvey Manning; and the latter evidently having been there before, set up an agonized wall, "I'd wanna go to bed! I wanna go to bed! Dammit, Anderson, lemme lone! If I go to bed now, I wake up in the mornin' and I can't have a drink till evenin' and I go crazy!"

Against that horrible fate poor Harvey fought frantically; but apparently the material inside the shoulders of Mr. Anderson's dresscoat was not the ordinary tailor's padding, and the weeping victim was helpless as in the grip of a boa-constrictor. He went along, even while proclaiming loudly that he wouldn't. "I'll get up again, I tell you! I wanna be treated like a baby! I wanna come this damn place again! It's an outrage! I'm a grown man an' I got a right get drunk if I wanna—" and so his weeping voice died into the elevator!

"Mr. Ross," said Vee Tracy, "there are two cries that one hears at Hollywood parties. The first is, I don't want to go to bed; and the second is, I do."

X

When Bunny made his appearance on Sunday morning, he had the Monastery all to himself. He breakfasted, and read the papers, which had been delivered from the nearest railroad station; then he went for a stroll, and renewed his acquaintance with the "reds" in the eagle cage. He walked down towards the ocean, and discovered a combination of fire-break and bridge-path, leading over the hills along the coast. He followed this for a couple of miles, until it led down to a long stretch of beach. The owner of the Monastery had erected a barrier here, with signs warning the public to keep out; there was a gate with a spring lock, and on the inside a board with keys hanging on it, and instructions to take one with you, so that you could return. Bunny did this, and continued his walk down the beach.

Presently he came upon a Rhine castle, set upon one of these lonely hills; and in front of it, coming down to the water, a series of terraces and gardens. There were paths, and water-courses, "bridal-veil" falls, and fountains with stone-carved frogs and storks and turtles and tritons—all suffering from drought, for the water was shut off. You could guess that the owner was away, because the window shades in the Rhine castle were drawn, and here and there throughout the gardens were great lumps of white sheeting, evidently wrapped about statues. Some of these were on pedestals, and some perched on the stone walls; and directly over the head of each hung an electric light.

It was such a curious phenomenon that Bunny took the trouble to climb into the garden and lift up the hem of one of these sheets, and was embarrassed to discover the entirely naked round limbs of a large marble lady—presumably a Lorelei, or other kind of German lady, because you could tell by the shape of the cloth, and by feeling through it, that she had a goblet uplifted in one hand, and behind her head a thick marble rope, made by her braided hair. With golden comb she combs it; you remember, and sings a song thereby, das hat eine wunderschöne gewaltige Melodie; and Bunny was the fisher-boy whom it seized with a wild woe. He peered under half a dozen of the sheets, and counted the rest, establishing the fact that the gardens contained no less than thirty-two large, fat marble ladies with braided hair hanging down their backs. An amazing spectacle it must have afforded, at night when all the lights were turned on—and no one to behold it but seals! Yes; Bunny looked out over the sea, and there was not a sail in sight; but close to the shore were clusters of rocks, and on these the seals sat waiting to see if he were going to unveil the statues, and bring back the merry days before prohibition ruined America!

He turned to the beach, and walked on. The sun was high now, and the water tempting; there were more rocks with seals on them, and green-white breakers splashing over them, not high enough to be dangerous, but just enough to be alluring. Bunny made sure he was alone, and then undressed and waded into the water.

The attention of the seals became riveted upon him, and with each step that he took, one of them would give a hump, hump, and get nearer the water's edge. Some of them were yellow and some a dark brown, little ones and big ones, each of them enormously fat—having consumed his own weight in fish in the course of a day. As Bunny swam near, they slid silently off the rocks, politely yielding place to him; when he clambered onto the rocks, they would bob up and form a circle a few yards away, yellow heads and brown eyes staring. They were strangely human, a circle of foreign children, watching some visitor who does not know their language and may or may not be dangerous.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

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A Dictatorship for the Philippines

The United States government has established a dictatorship in the Philippine Islands.

There is no other conclusion possible from the news that by an executive order Governor-General Wood has abolished the Board of Control, consisting of the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of the Filipino congress.

Manuel Quezon and Manuel Roxas, both leaders of the movement for Philippine independence, are president of the senate and speaker of the house respectively. They have been stripped of their powers.

The Board of Control, authorized by the legislation, had wide powers. It appointed the executive boards of all the Philippine government enterprises such as the National Bank, the Manila Railway company, coal mining company and other corporations.

It is understood that the decision abolishing the Board of Control has been upheld by the advocate-general of the army and by the attorney general, Sargent. They declared the legislation authorizing the board and determining its powers was illegal.

All powers formerly vested in the Board of Control are now the powers of Governor-General Wood. He is a dictator. The elected representatives of the Filipinos can exercise no check on his activities.

This is the answer of American imperialism to the demand for the fulfillment of the promise of independence contained in the Jones bill and an indication that the Coolidge administration will make an attempt to force passage of the Bacon bill which proposes to divide the islands and gives far wider powers to the colonial government to be set up under its provisions than are now possessed even by Governor-General Wood.

There is no doubt but that the recent sweeping victories of the forces of Chinese national liberation which has placed more than half of China in which are included the richest agricultural districts and the most advanced industrial centers—in the hands of the Kuomintang government with its base among the workers and peasants, has had much to do with this open and sudden change from a policy of conciliation to one of intimidation and suppression. The growing possibility of a powerful and militant nationalist government in China, having a tremendous influence upon the other nationalist movements in the Far East, has thrown a scare into the imperialist ranks.

They have done exactly the thing which will strengthen the independence movement in the Philippines and which will rally to the support of this movement large numbers of middle class and working class sections of the American population.

In the light of the suppressive action by the Coolidge administration the coming Conference for Filipino Independence to be held in Washington, December 17-19, assumes great importance for the American labor movement.

It must give to the opposition to subjugation of the Philippines a militant program based on the new developments which show that the Filipinos face no different problems than do other colonial peoples altho deceived greatly up to the present time by the democratic pretenses of American imperialism.

"Try and Throw Us Out!"



Vare of Pennsylvania and Smith of Illinois, having had their seats won for them at a cost of several million dollars, take their places in the senate and challenge their opponents to kick them out. They may be expelled—but this won't prevent the same thing happening again. The expulsion of Newberry didn't stop the game for Smith and Vare anyhow.

The Soviet Union and the Imperialists

In the first article, Yavorsky recounts the difficulty with which the imperialists maintain their alliances in both Europe and the Far East. But despite their own conflicts, England and France, the European imperialist leaders never cease their activity against the Soviet Union. They attempt to form ever larger alliances of the smaller states near Russia into blocks against the Soviet Union. While Britain and Japan are at loggerheads in the East, their common enemy of the Soviet is still a big factor.

(Continued from the previous issue)
Allies in Every Country.

Besides these antagonisms and conflicts among the capitalists, preventing the formation of any firmly established group having as its object the suppression by force of the ultimate seat of revolution, Soviet Russia, there is another factor to be taken into consideration, and one which is likely to split up the anti-Soviet front, should it finally be formed, from the inside. Now that a new type of state has come into being—the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics—a situation hitherto unknown in the history of international relations has arisen. It is no longer possible to form an unbroken united front against the Soviet Union in any single country, for the proletarian class character of the Soviet Union creates for its allies in every country. All capitalist governments are taking this fact seriously into account, for it is perfectly obvious that the possibility does not exist, in any important country, of mobilizing an army for a war against the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union.

It need not be emphasized that the present state of comparative external security enjoyed by the Soviet Union is, for the most part, the result of the unwearied and systematic work of the Soviet country in its efforts towards the restoration of its economies and the firm establishment of its political position. The success of this work is however at the same time partially due to the fact that the leaders of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, when organizing their relations with the bourgeois world, have applied their knowledge of the reciprocal relations and struggle of forces in the capitalist state of society, and have utilized the analyses of social processes bequeathed us by Marx and Engels. Soviet diplomacy contains no element of subjectivism in its estimation of the international situation; thus, all the achievements and successes of the Soviet Union in its relations to foreign states have been foreseen and have been realized as soon as the necessary conditions were given.

Soviet Diplomacy is Marxist.
It was to be foreseen that the capitalist states would be bound to make an attempt, sooner or later, to enter into relations with the Soviet Republics. But the utilization of the conference at Geneva as an opportunity for preparing the way to the de jure recognition of the Soviet Union, by the most important states of Europe, depended to a great degree on the energy and skill of the Soviet representatives. Already the conclusion of a trade agreement with England had dealt a deadly blow at the blockade which had been imposed on the Soviet Republics for a number of years. It cannot, of course, be maintained that the conclusion of this agreement fell into the lap of the Soviet government like ripe fruit. But

the estimation and calculation of the secret forces of Franco-English antagonism, at a time when England still appeared to be in a very strong position, could only be made by a diplomacy equipped with the methods of Marxist analysis.

The successive recognitions of the Soviet Unions following closely upon one another during the last two and a half years, have made even the idea of the possibility of a complete isolation of the Soviet Union from the rest of the world entirely illusory. At the present time there is no state whose interests are not, in one way or another, bound up with those of the Soviet Union, even though outside of the confines of official recognition: it is solely with Switzerland and Rumania that no relations whatever exist, and the sole reason for this is that the Soviet government is boycotting these countries.

The Soviet Union has had to content itself in Europe and America with commercial and diplomatic relations with bourgeois states which have been driven by economic necessity to recognize the Soviet Union, but in Asia it has been able to gain a position as the sole state whose friendship is anxiously sought after by all independent and semi-independent countries. It is true that this inclination of the eastern peoples towards the Union of Soviet Republics, and the example given by the successful struggle of the peoples of the Soviet Union against the united forces of foreign intervention, have drawn down upon the union the deadly hate of British imperialism. But the fact that the Turkish republic, for instance, has preserved its independence, is incontestably an item on the credit side of the emancipation of the East, and a big success for Soviet policy.

The Soviet government, in renouncing the sphere of influence in Persia, and the slavery contracts imposed upon this country by the czarist government, has enabled the Persian people to concentrate the whole of their powers against reactionary feudalism in their own country, and against the encroachments of British imperialism. The independence of Persia is a heavy blow for imperialist England, which was anxious to follow up the great war by interference in the affairs of the Russian revolution, and by gaining a firm foothold on the rich naphtha-yielding shores of the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf.

The Soviet government was the first to recognize the independence of Afghanistan, and thus aided the Afghan people to free themselves from the usurious overlordship of British imperialism. The outcry raised by those English who derive profits from colonies and war, at the Soviet danger alleged to be threatening India from Afghanistan, merely signifies that the English imperialists have abandoned the hope of being able to attack the Soviet Union from this side.

Japan held the last piece of Soviet territory in the Far East, occupied during the intervention. The question of North Saghalin was an obstacle to the settlement of relations between Japan and the Soviet Union so long as Japan calculated upon being able to exploit the weakness of the Soviet Union. But finally and at last, Japan was obliged to settle this question in accordance with the demands of the Soviet Union, which showed neither nervous haste nor weakness in this chronic conflict with Japan. Saghalin was finally restored to the Soviet Union, and at the same time Japan abandoned her support of the White Guard bands operating in the Far East.

The relations of the Soviet Union to China are extremely difficult, in consequence of the complicatedness of Chinese conditions. Nevertheless, here too the Soviet Union has remained true to its principles, and supports the endeavors of the Chinese people towards national emancipation. The Soviet Union, in renouncing the unjust agreements concluded by the czarist government, gained for itself such an enormous degree of popularity among all classes of the Chinese people, that even that faithful servant of foreign capital, Chang-Tso-Lin, has not ventured to prevent the return of the East China railway, which is on Manchurian territory.

The reactionary Chinese generals, at the instigation of foreign imperialists, and out of fear of losing their own privileges, have however adopted a hostile attitude towards the Soviet Union. But the end of their rule, and even of their existence, is merely a question of time, and not a very long time at that. A free China, now carrying forward its successful armed struggle against Western imperialism and reaction at home, will be the ally of the Soviet Union in its struggle against imperialist violence.

As this struggle in the East becomes more acute, the clouds gathering over the Soviet Union become the more threatening. British imperialism is persistently forging chains of alliances, combinations, and agreements, all aiming at surrounding and strangling the Soviet Union. It would be foolish to suppose that capitalism, seeing its existence threatened by the revolutionary movement in the classes and nationalities, will abandon its position without a struggle. The whole question consists in the forces of the revolution meeting the danger under those circumstances and conditions most favorable to the revolution.

The Yaqui Indian Uprising

(By Our Special Correspondent.)

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 24.—(By Mail.) On Sept. 13 a train bearing ex-President Obregon was surrounded by about a thousand Yaqui Indians between Hermosillo, the capital of Sonora, the rich northwest state of Mexico, and the town of Cajeme, which is the center of Obregon's large agricultural interests.

This was followed by the announcement, a few days later, that the government intended to inaugurate an extermination war against this tribe, which occupies the rich valley of the Rio Fuerte and the mountainous region up to the border of the United States. These events caused surprise, because the backbone of Obregon's military power has always consisted in trained Yaqui troops, who have often been called the Mexican Cossacks.

HOSTILITIES are now in full force; trainloads of troops have been dispatched to the state of Sonora. The government is using infantry, cavalry, artillery and airplanes in this campaign, which, because of the extremely rugged nature of the terrain and the arid character of the mountains is comparable to the campaign against the Riffs.

For some months there have been difficulties between the authorities and the Yaquis—that "state within a state"—as El Excelsior, the leading conservative newspaper characterized the Yaqui race bloc. The nature of these difficulties has never been officially disclosed.

IT WAS generally understood that negotiations of some sort had been going on for some time, and that Obregon and Gen. Manzo, head of the local military division, and the state authorities were in conference with Yaqui leaders in Hermosillo the day before Obregon's train was held up, one of the reasons for the intercepting of his train being that the Yaquis feared their leaders had met foul play. Various causes have been ascribed to the difficulty that has caused the Mexican government to resort to a dangerous war which cost the older dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz, millions of pesos, and was never successfully terminated even after twenty-three years of almost continuous combat.

THE principal crop of Cajeme is the garbanzo, or chickpea; second to this are rice, corn and beans. Rice, the Indians will not cultivate nor eat. Obregon controls the entire market for the garbanzo and, it is claimed, has made millions of dollars since leaving the presidency as a result of his speculations in this crop, buying up the products cheaply and selling them in the United States.

The Indians have been the chief sufferers, and many of them, it is claimed, have lost their lands, and have been further hospitalized in the process of foreclosures by Gen. Manzo.

THE town of Cajeme is the center of the richest lowlands in the Yaqui region. The Yaquis were dispossessed of these lands under Diaz. They became largely the property of the Richardson Land company, one of the wealthiest American land holding corporations in Mexico. As a result of the revolution, the company lost the best of its holdings in Sonora. Thousands of acres were returned to the Yaquis. It is part of this land which is now owned by ex-President

Obregon, and he has been continually adding to his possessions.

Another contributing factor, it is said, has been the withdrawal of a peace subsidy which the government has been paying to the Yaquis. This tribute was inaugurated by de la Huerta, the revolutionist of 1923-24. Still a further factor has been the religious question. The Yaquis, while one of the most pagan groups in Mexico, conserving most of their old legends, ritual, etc., were led by Catholic priests, who had succeeded in making a hybrid religion.

MUCH of the present warlike spirit has been stirred up thru fanatical propaganda. The situation is further complicated by the fact that the various governments, beginning with Madero, have supplied the Yaquis with arms. Thousands of them were well-equipped with arms by the government during the de la Huerta rebellion several years ago, and most of them returned to Sonora with their arms.

The Yaquis present a serious national problem. They are, according to the Mexican constitution, Mexican citizens. Many of them have entered into the so-called civilized environment; many of them have intermarried with regular Mexicans or mestizos. Yet, as a group, the Yaquis have remained more or less distinct, and they have a lurking hatred of the central authorities. All outsiders are known to Yaquis as "Yori," and there is no greater word of contempt in the Yaqui language.

Letters From Our Readers

Comments "Marie" Editorial.

Comrades: I desire to commend the editorial, "Romany Marie," contained in THE DAILY WORKER of October 13. These people need to be told who and what they are in plain and unvarnished language; also a stray proletarian here and there may get the idea if he sees it reiterated.

Likewise, I commend "The Y Gets Away with Murder Again," in THE DAILY WORKER of October 12. In my judgment, no better work can be done than to undermine and bring into disrepute the various fads that superstition has built. As long as man believes in an all-powerful god he will rely upon that god to do for him, instead of doing for himself and why shouldn't he? If people can get the god idea out of their heads then they will be able to do something for themselves, and the heaven is working.

A young lady of my acquaintance, who has reached the mature age of 11 years, being requested by her teacher to submit an original contribution of her own selection, turned in a paper which she irreverently headlined "Jehovah Advertises." I enclose the article as an evidence of the fact that some of the children are getting away from superstition.

Yours for the cause,
James C. Williams,
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Comrade—The enclosed gem was clipped from the editorial page of the Wichita Beacon issue of Oct. 23, and is a fair sample of the intellectual pabulum that sheet dishes up to its readers. For the benefit of the uninformed, I may say that the Wichita Beacon is the sword and

shield of that valiant Christian knight, Henry J. Allen, ex-governor of Kansas, and fond parent of that late, but not lamented abortion, the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations.

I have been a reader of the beacon for some years, and when it comes to persistent and shameless lying about the "radicals" and consistent opposition to everything that tends to humanize industry, I do not hesitate to back it against all comers. It is, and always has been foremost in the yelping pack that clamors for the blood of Non-Partisan Leaguers, Socialists, I. W. W.'s, Communists and other economic outlaws.

And the worst of it is that the asinine braying of its editor have all the force of holy writ with the vast majority of the yokels thruout the wheat belt. Fraternally,

R. F. Kurry—Wichita, Kans.

(Note: —Comrade Kurry's letter refers to an editorial which says, among other things: "Stalin, who is now on top of the Soviet heap, says that the old war-cry of the Bolsheviks about a world-wide revolution is an idiotic slogan" and he proposed to abolish it. Time has taught the Bolsheviks many lessons. One of these lessons is the futility of the world revolution...")

Rich Boy Palms Off Rubber Check.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—William Barton French, scion of a prominent New York family, was arrested here today upon his arrival from Europe aboard the French liner Paris. He is charged with giving a check for a "Hotel bill in Nice which came back marked "No funds."

TROTSKY ANSWERS ATTACKS MADE ON HIS BOOK, "WHITHER RUSSIA?"

To convert the arguments raised against his book, "Whither Russia? Towards Capitalism or Socialism," Trotsky has written the following letter to Alexander Trachtenberg of the International Publishers, American publishers of the book:

"On my return to Moscow I found on my desk a copy of the American edition of my book, 'Whither Russia? Towards Capitalism or Socialism?' The book as published by you makes an excellent impression.

"Certain foreign periodicals have attempted to weaken the conclusions drawn in my book by reference to the economic difficulties thru which our country is passing. How astonishing! Capitalism itself, in its development, is constantly passing not only thru periods of boom, but also thru periods of crisis, but the fact of periodic crisis does not obliterate another more fundamental fact, namely, that of a progressive development of the productive forces.

Futile Reasons.

"At present, now that European capitalism is already no longer able to undertake a systematic expansion of its productive forces, its theorists and statesmen take every one of our economic difficulties of the socialist principle in economy. How futile! Before a realization of the material and cultural conditions for a harmonious socialist economy becomes possible it will be necessary for us to pass thru a number of difficulties, which, growing out of our economic development, will at the same time more or less retard it.

Progress Certain.

"At any rate, one thing is clear and beyond dispute: in a comparatively short time we have worked our way up out of disorganization and frightful poverty by applying the centralized national methods of control of our economics. Had we had the American technology the American material forces, the qualifications of the American workers, our socialist methods of economy would have yielded incomparably greater results than under a capitalist regime, which is necessarily based on an anarchic system of competing trusts.

How They Reason.

"The exposition in my book starts with the control figures published by the Gosplan last year. Since that time these figures have become subject in part to considerable emendation and correction. Some of the book's critics have made use of this circumstance also, in their attempt to nullify its basic conclusions. But their effort is based either on a complete misunderstanding of the question or on their own preconceptions. The general table of control figures published by the Gosplan included, on the one hand, the balance sheets for the past year of the Soviet economy; on the other hand, certain preliminary data for the fiscal year 1923-1926. The accounting figures, defining the net result of the work already performed, have not been refuted in any way, and it is hardly necessary for us to await any more precise indices of our success and achievements. As for the preliminary or directive figures concerning the current economic (fiscal) year, these data were no doubt excessive and have required certain necessary corrections. But this condition does not interfere in the slightest

degree with the fundamental conclusions of my book. Whether our industrial production is increasing this year by 45 per cent or by 30 per cent, as compared with last year's production, is a matter of some importance, no doubt, but a great step forward will have been taken in either case and the fundamental conclusions will therefore remain perfectly valid.

Co-ordination Needed.

"Of course, these new conditions will also involve new difficulties arising from the necessity of co-ordinating all the phases of our economy, and particularly of preventing industry—which is the basis of our socialist construction—from lagging behind in the evolution of our national economy as a whole. The surmounting of these difficulties, the solution of new problems as they arise, and consequently the acceleration of the entire tempo of the socialist evolution of the country, will depend on a correct estimate and on a correct distribution of the national economy, as well as on the entire general tendency of our economic policy.

"I shall be very glad to think that my book will enable the American reader to understand our problems, our mistakes, our successes, and to draw the proper conclusions concerning the future economic destinies of America itself.

"With communist greetings,

"L. Trotsky."

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Leon Trotsky

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The Lash and the Dagger



Maurice Becker '26

Stanley Baldwin, British premier, uses the lash on the British miners. Benito Mussolini, Italian premier, uses the dagger on the Italian workers. One is a democracy; the other is a dictatorship. That's the only difference.

IN THE WAKE OF THE NEWS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE queen of Roumania arrives today in Chicago and our "best people" are ready to do "the right thing" by this female parasite who lives at the expense of the most exploited people in Europe. The shallowness of our democracy was never better exemplified than thru the funkism displayed in extending a welcome to this bawdy queen. Marie is infamous, even among the aristocratic circles of Europe, because of her debauchery. Yet our ruling classes that make a profession of puritanism refuse entrance to useful foreigners while they crawl on their bellies to Queen Marie. The beneficiaries of the sweat of the packing industry slaves can afford to spend thousands of dollars on gowns considered suitable to exhibit to the queen, but if their slaves asked for a trifling raise those bloodsuckers would spill more blood in resisting the modest demand than would fill the empty champagne bottles that strew the path of the royal train from Seattle to Chicago.

IN all probability, Frank L. Smith, senator-elect from Illinois, the beneficiary of the insult millions, will not sit in the senate. Neither will Mr. William Vare of Pennsylvania. The both are members of the republican party, otherwise known as the G. O. P. (grand old party) the fight to unseat them will be initiated by such prominent republicans as Senator Borah of Idaho and Norris of Nebraska. Which proves that inside of the G. O. P. there is a cleavage born out of the diverging interests of the elements that originally provided the party with an economic base.

THERE is plenty of hypocrisy involved in this matter. Borah says that the senate has a right to purge itself of undesirable elements. And Borah, in taking this position, is rendering a service to the capitalist system. The capitalist class as a whole is not in favor of selecting political servants that will spend most of their time picking the pockets of their masters, which picking they regard as a bonus for allowing their masters to pick the pockets of the workers. The capitalists have no ethical objection against the picking of pockets, provided it is not their own. So Frank L. Smith, who was elected thru the generosity of the open-shop multi-millionaire utility magnate, Samuel Insull, will probably get the gate because he got caught. The working class of Illinois should not forget that Smith, despite his support by the open-shop Insull, was endorsed by the labor officialdom of the Illinois Federation of Labor.

BETWEEN William S. Vare, who was elected senator from Pennsylvania, and William B. Wilson, his democratic opponent, there is no choice for the workers. Both are servants of capitalism, and the democrat, Wilson, is a particularly scabby specimen. Wilson owns scab coal mines, yet certain labor publications supported him, not caring a particle whether he was an employer of scab labor or not, because he was a democrat. William B. Wilson was secretary of labor in Woodrow Wilson's cabinet. A former coal miner, he degenerated into a red baiter and strike breaker. It does not make the slightest difference to the workers of Illinois and Pennsylvania whether Messrs. Vare and Smith are elected or not. Until they organize a labor party in alliance with the farmers they will be at the mercy of political grafters and crooks of both parties.

THE Briton, Gibbons, who wrote "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," might be urged to perform a similar service for the human race with regard to the British empire, were he alive today. The British empire conference which is holding forth in London is an infallible indication that the pirate empire is on the wane. During the late war a French banker remarked that Britain would pull thru

that debacle, but would never win another war. It seems that the banker knew what he was talking about. The appointment of a Canadian ambassador to Washington shows that the northern dominion has practically broken with the "mother country." South Africa is out for practical independence and the Irish Free State has had an envoy in Washington for the past few years. With a disastrous strike at home, the dominions kicking up their heels, the Chinese boycotting British trade and the United States grabbing all that is left, it does not look so bright for the old empire. All those who have tears to shed can do so, but this writer remains dry.

BENITO MUSSOLINI has often been pictured as a valiant man. He is the kind of a lunatic that might be insensible to danger under certain subjective conditions. But note how he crawled to France. The latest incident in the life of this bloody mountebank did not add any laurels to his crown. Apparently he engaged a person with the honored name of Garibaldi to act as an agent provocateur in France and entice anti-fascists into activities only for the purpose of getting them into the hands of the fascist

been re-established, but only for attempts on the lives of Mussolini and members of the royal family. Heavy prison penalties for the mildest criticism of the fascist regime are provided by laws recently passed under the lash of the black shirt dictatorship. There are reports that even inside the fascist party there is a nucleus of revolutionaries waiting for an opportunity to dynamite the hated regime. Uneasy rests the crown that sits on the head of a dictatorship that rests on a minority of the dictated. And yet it is not strange that the American capitalist class should smile on the fascist dictatorship in Italy while they frown on the rule of the workers and peasants in Russia.

WHEN Mussolini discovers opposition in the ranks of the fascist party in Italy he hires an efficient dagger and disposes of his trouble. How different in the Soviet Union? Recently there was quite a sharp discussion in the ranks of the Russian Communist Party, now called the All-Union Communist Party. What happened? A conference of delegates of the party from all sections of the Soviet Union was held in Kremlin—in the palace of the late czar—and those

Unite!

Ye workers in fields and in orchards,
Ye toilers in factory and mill,
Ye makers of wealth, piling fortunes
With your brain, and your brawn, and your skill,
Do you love so the shackles that bind ye,
That ye kiss the fetters that bind?
Do you hate so the sunlight of freedom
That ye'd rather wear blinkers, walk blind?

Now by the mills that grind slowly
The grinding has ground up the meal,
The sacks are filled to overflowing—
And yet you still sweat at the wheel.
For what? . . . that your masters may rule you;
For what? . . . that they tread you in scorn;
For what? . . . that your children may hunger
And curse the dark day they were born.

For God's sake awake and arouse ye!
A Moses is walking the land
With the scythe of the field and the hammer
Of labor aloft in his hand:
The day and the hour approaches
For the slaves to arise in their might;—
Farmers and Workers join forces,
Form your own party—and fight!

—Henry George Weiss.

police. Mussolini's tools also got busy in Spain and insinuated themselves into the Spanish revolutionary movement with a view to embroiling Spain with France, so that Italy could use Spain's antipathy to France to advantage in her aim to win colonies from France or from France's protegee, Turkey. However, the French police got the goods on Mussolini and now the erstwhile brave dictator is crawling to the French foreign office.

EVERY vestige of freedom of expression is abolished in Italy. The fact that the fascist dictatorship is obliged to intensify the reign of terror, after four years of bayonet rule proves that the masses are still in revolt against fascism and that the Mussolini regime has failed to satisfy the needs of the masses. The Daily Herald of London reports that hundreds of Italian workers were killed in a bloody orgy of terror following the latest attempt on Mussolini's life. The investigations of the French police have shown that most of the attempts on Mussolini's life have been instigated by Mussolini himself to provide him with an excuse to slaughter more progressives.

ALL opposition papers are now suppressed in Italy. All opposition parties are suppressed. Foreign correspondents are threatened with arrest if they send out any information that is unfavorable to the fascist regime. The death penalty for homicide has

who held views in opposition to the central committee of the party presented them. The opposition position did not prevail, but it is quite probable that any worth-while suggestions they had to make were accepted. While this hot discussion was going on there was no necessity for one extra policeman thruout the tremendous territory that is covered by the Soviet Union. And the reason is that the dictatorship of the workers and peasants in Russia is based on 95 per cent of the population and is therefore the nearest thing to complete democracy that the world has ever seen. In Italy the black shirt dictatorship is based on the needs of the big capitalists and is at loggerheads with the great majority of the population.

WE see a picture of President Hindenburg of Germany reviewing monarchist army leaders in Bremen. Hindenburg, the monarchist, occupies the anomalous position of being president of a republic. The German socialists, whose leaders murdered the revolutionists, Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht, in 1920, look with a benevolent eye on the preparations being made by the extreme reactionaries to restore the kaiser to the throne. In the meantime "Me Und Gott" is in Holland living like a Chicago bootlegger, while millions of German workers are unemployed. And only recently the Prussian parliament, with the aid of the socialists, gave Wilhelm enough money to keep half a dozen

kings in champagne for a lifetime. Socialism still means that the earth and the products thereof must belong to the workers. But socialists all over the world are supporters of capitalism.

PRINCESS ASTRID of Sweden married Prince Leopold of Belgium and the marriage ceremony was performed in Sweden by the socialist mayor of Stockholm. Socialists do not even seem to be good republicans. The princess is a protestant of some brand and the prince is a catholic, so before the royal pair can share the royal couch the pope must sprinkle holy water on them, and incidentally get a rakeoff. Representatives of all the solvent European monarchies were present at the wedding ceremony, including Mrs. William Phillips, wife of the American ambassador, who, we are told, "wore only pearls." Now that their princelings are married off the workers of Sweden and Belgium should sleep easy.

WITH the Cantonese troops sweeping up from the south and the armies of Gen. Feng moving in from the west it looks as if there would be nothing left of the old imperialist armies of China in a few weeks except whatever Chang Tso-lin can snatch from the blaze. The Komin-chun, founded by Sun Yat Sen, the great Chinese liberator, which was reported smashed several times during the past few years by the capitalist press, now stands in a fair way of getting complete control of China. When that day comes the imperialists of the world will not rejoice. America and Japan have already given indications that they will not stand in the way of Chinese unity. They better not. England is in the soup and cannot undo the blunders committed by her blood-thirsty rulers. It was good fun shooting the Chinese while they were armed only with bamboo sticks. But a Chinaman with a gun is about as deadly as anything we can think of.

THE government that has made itself the laughing stock of the world thru its disgraceful kowtowing to the Queen of Roumania refused Mme. Kollontai, Soviet ambassador to Mexico, permission to visit this country on her way to her post. This is not surprising. Our ruling classes are so conscious of their thievery that they fear the presence of the representative of a country where the workers have thrown off the yoke of slavery might inspire their own slaves to go and do likewise. Nevertheless, the United States will be obliged to recognize the Soviet Union and our bourgeoisie must stand the humiliation of seeing the red flag over the Soviet embassy in Washington one of these days.

THIRTY-NINE years ago last Thursday four labor leaders were hanged in Chicago because of their activity in pushing the eight-hour day movement. An excellent story about this tragedy appears on another page. The two men who were murdered in 1847 had nothing in common with the labor fakery of today, who spend more time helping the employers rob the workers than they spend organizing the working class. There is nothing in common between the Haymarket martyrs and men like William Green, John L. Lewis and their kind.

A PICTURE of two old people lays in front of me. Harry J. Kane, 61, and his wife, 60, were thrown out on the cold streets because they could not pay rent. No doubt they produced plenty of surplus value in their lifetime, but evidently they did not know enough to get others to work for them. Our masters tell us that we should never look at the clock or bother about the pay envelope; that those things take care of themselves. But we know from experience that the more the workers produce the quicker they work themselves out of a job, unless they live in a workers' republic where the increased production redounds to the benefit of the producers.

Personal Recollections of Karl Marx

By PAUL LAFARGUE.
VI.

Marx (who had begun by being one of the radical leaders of the bourgeoisie, saw himself deserted as soon as his opposition had become too decided; and he was treated as an enemy when he became a socialist. Hunted and driven out of Germany after being insulted and calumniated, they organized a deadly conspiracy of silence against his person and his works. They completely ignored "The Eighteenth Brumaire" which proves that of all the historians and statesmen of the year 1848, Marx was the only one who understood and clearly revealed the true character of the causes and results of the coup d'état of December 2, 1851. Not a single bourgeois journal mentioned the work in spite of its actuality. "The Poverty of Philosophy," an answer to the "Philosophy of Poverty," as well as "A Critique of Political Economy," were equally ignored. But the "International" grew and filled the world with the report of its deeds. Altho Marx held himself in the background and let others act, they soon discovered who the director was; in Germany, the Social Democratic Party had been founded and raised to a power which Bismarck wooed before he attacked. The Lassalleans, Schweitzer, published a series of articles which Marx found very noteworthy and which acquainted the working class public with "Capital." On the motion of J. Ph. Becker, the congress of the International decided to draw the attention of international socialists to this work as to the Bible of the Working Class.

After the uprising of March 18, 1871, in which they saw the hand of the International, and after the defeat of the Commune, the defense of which the general council of the International took up against the unleashed bourgeois press of all countries, the name of Marx became world-famous. Marx was then recognized as the undisputed theoretician of scientific socialism and as the organizer of the first International Labor Movement. "Capital" became the text book of the socialists of all countries; all the socialist and labor papers popularized its learned theories; and in America, during a large strike which took place in

New York, they published passages out of it in the form of pamphlets in order to inspire the workers to hold out and to prove to them the justification of their demands. "Capital" was translated into the principal languages of Europe, into Russian, French, English; excerpts from it appeared in German, Italian, French, Spanish and Dutch. And as often as opponents in Europe or America attempted to refute his theories, the economists immediately found a socialist answer which silenced them. In truth, "Capital" has today become what the congress of the International has called it, the Bible of the Working Class.

Marx's active part in the international socialist movement was carried on at the expense of his scientific labors. The death of his wife and oldest daughter, Mme. Longuet, was supposed to have been absolutely fatal for him.

Marx was closely bound to his wife by a feeling of deep attachment. Her beauty had been his joy and his pride; her tender-heartedness and devotion of character had helped him to bear more easily the misery unavoidably bound up with his agitated life as a revolutionary socialist. The suffering which brought Mrs. Marx to her grave undoubtedly also shortened her husband's life. During her long and painful illness, Marx, spiritually fatigued as a result of the excitement and bodily exhaustion as a result of sleeplessness, lack of movement and fresh air, contracted pneumonia which threatened to carry him off.

On December 2, 1881, Mrs. Marx died as she lived, a Communist and materialist. Death had no terror for her. When she felt that the last moment had come, she called out: "Karl, my strength is broken." These were her last clearly audible words. On December 5th, she was buried in the Highgate cemetery in the section of the "damned" (unconsecrated ground). In accordance with the habits of her whole life and those of Marx, they had carefully avoided making the burial a public one; only a few intimate friends accompanied the dead person to her last resting place. Before they dispersed, Marx's old friend, Frederick Engels, spoke

the following words at the edge of the grave:

"My friends! The noble-minded woman whom we are burying was born at Salzweil in 1814. Her father, the Baron of Westphalen, was soon thereafter stationed at Trier as government councillor and made close friends with the Marx family. The children grew up together. The two highly talented natures found one another. When Marx entered the university, the community of their future fates was already decided.

"In 1843, after the suppression of the first Rheinische Zeitung which was edited by Marx for a time, the wedding took place. From then on, Jenny Marx not only shared the fate, the labors and the struggles of her husband, but she also took part in them with the greatest understanding, the most glowing passion.

"The young couple went to Paris in voluntary exile which all too soon became a real one. The Prussian government persecuted Marx even there. I must add with regret that a man like Alexander Humboldt was active in effecting a deportation order. The family was driven to Brussels. The February revolution came. During unrest which broke out in Brussels, too, not only Marx was arrested; the Belgian government did not fail to also throw his wife into prison without any cause.

"The revolutionary revival of 1848 had already collapsed by the next year. New exile, first in Paris, then, as a result of renewed interference of the French government, in London. And this time, in fact, it was for Jenny Marx's exile with all its terrors. Nevertheless, she had overcome the material pressure under which she saw her two boys and one little girl sink into the grave. But the fact that governmental and bourgeois opposition, vulgar liberal and democrat, combined in one large conspiracy against her husband, the fact that they overwhelmed him with the most miserable and vile calumnies, that the entire press closed itself to him, cutting off all defense on his part, so that momentarily he stood defenseless before opponents which he and she scorned—that struck her profoundly. And that lasted very long.

"But not forever. The European proletariat came into a position where it could once more move independently to some extent. The international was founded. The class struggle of the proletariat pressed from country to country. And among the foremost fought her husband, himself the foremost. Then began a period of severe suffering for her. She lived to see the calumnies, which rained down upon Marx as thick as hail, dispersed like chaff before the wind. His teachings, which all reactionary parties, feudal as well as democratic, tried to suppress, were now preached from every rooftop, in every civilized country and in every educated language. She lived to see the proletarian movement, with which her whole being was fused, shake the foundation of the old world from Russia to America and, despite all resistance, press forward ever more certain of victory. And the striking proof of an indestructible life force which our German workers gave in the last Reichstag elections, was also one of her last joys.

"That which has been contributed by such a woman with such keen and critical understanding, with such devotion to the comrades of battle in the movement during almost forty years—that has never forced its way into publicity, that is not written in the annals of the contemporary press; that, one must experience himself. But this I know: Just as the wives of the Communist fugitives will often enough miss her bold and wise advice—bold without ostentation, wise without the honor of ever forgiving anything.

"I do not need to speak of her personal characteristics. Her friends knew her and will not forget her. If ever there was a woman who found her greatest happiness in making others happy, it was this woman."

After the death of his wife, Marx's life was nothing more than a series of stoically borne moral and physical sufferings which were only intensified when a year later Mme. Longuet, his oldest daughter, also suddenly died. He was broken and he never recovered again. He expired, sitting before his study table, on March 14, 1883, in his sixty-seventh year.



While Coolidge Tells the World About Economy.

Thirty-nine years ago, Nov. 11th, 1887, the murder of the Chicago Anarchists by the capitalist state deprived the American working-class movement of revolutionary leadership that might have immeasurably strengthened the cause of the American proletariat in the last decades. Spies and Parsons, the two leading figures among the men condemned, were of Debs' generation. They would probably have lived to render as great services to the working class as Debs has done.

They both had real qualities of leadership, and as editors of revolutionary papers—Spies of the German Arbeiter-Zeitung, Parsons of the English Alarm—as eloquent speakers and energetic organizers, they wielded a powerful revolutionary influence on the American labor movement. Of the others, Engel, a man forced into the revolutionary movement by the bitter logic of a life of hardship, the oldest, a man of fifty, had done a great deal of effective organization work among the German workers of Chicago; he was a speaker of rugged force. Fischer, a 24-year-old compositor, and the son of socialist parents, was also a thorough-going revolutionist and a man in whom his fellow-workers had confidence. The fifth, Louis Lingg, a strange, brilliant figure, was only 22 years old, and some nine months out of Germany, but he had a name in anarchist circles in his native land and was already doing effective work in Chicago. It is difficult to tell what his line of development in relation to the labor movement might have been: he was the stuff of which the Russian terrorists were made. His extraordinary mental capacity and cold courage would probably have made him a force to be reckoned with.

Capitalism carried out its purpose efficiently. With the hanging of these men and the breaking up of the Chicago Anarchist group, it left the revolutionary movement in the United States practically leaderless for the time being, and desperately crippled. Capitalism had planned to strike a double blow at the revolutionary movement, first by depriving it of leadership, and secondly by "making an example" of the



A. R. Parsons



August Vincenz Theodor Spies

men brought to trial that should strike such terror into the hearts of labor that not only the revolutionary movement but militancy of any sort, and especially the eight-hour movement, then gaining tremendous impetus, would be utterly destroyed. It was as deliberate a move on the part of the capitalist dictatorship to stem the onward surge of the proletariat by violence, as definite a manifestation of the white terror, as any of the deeds perpetrated in Czarist Russia, as the killing of Liebknecht and Luxemburg in Germany, or the long roll of murders of Communists in "our Marie's" Roumania, and the whole Balkan shambles of today. In fact a certain Russian prince, Shastakov, minister of the czarist navy, arriving in the United States at the time of the trial, feeling the homelike atmosphere of our democracy, politely inquired of the reporters, "Have you hanged your Nihilists yet?"

Anarchism on Trial.

There was never any question but that it was anarchism (used indiscriminately at that time by capital for all radical doctrines, as Bolshevism is today) that was on trial. It was openly stated and reiterated by press, prosecuting attorneys, and the judge upon the bench, Elbert H. Gary, who, with his victims four decades in their graves, still lives today to invoke violence against his slaves in the steel mills at the first sign of discontent.

"The state intends," wrote the Chicago Tribune during the trial "to try the men for anarchism, not murder. A jury avowedly opposed to such doctrines has been secured." "Anarchy is on trial" declared Ingham, special counsel for the state. "Hang these eight men and save our institutions" shouted States Attorney Grinnell during the trial. "These are the leaders; make examples of them" demanded the prosecution addressing the jury. "These eight defendants," said the state attorney to the jury "were picked out and indicted by the grand jury. They are no more guilty than the thousands who follow them. They were picked out because they were leaders." Again the prosecution: "Convict them and our society is safe." Every one of the 1139 men summoned as jurors by the state's attorney was asked: "Are you a member of a trade and labor union? Are you a member of the Knights of Labor? Have you any sympathy with communists, anarchists and socialists?" Only those answering 100 per cent in the negative were passed.

The Upheaval of the '80s.

In a previous article a sketch was given of the great upheaval of the eighties, the rapid increase of class-conscious feeling among the workers, and the violent methods with which capitalism sought to check it.

The Four That Were Hang

Briefly the main causes of unrest were: the extensive displacement of man-power by machinery in this decade, by which hundreds of thousands of workers were thrown from the class of skilled into that of unskilled labor; the final expropriation of the last public lands by capital so that the working class, finally "shut up in the wage system," began to awaken from the dream of "capitalist democracy" which the possibility of escape (however vague) to "free land" had tended to keep alive, the immense immigration of the decade with its attendant increase in unemployment; and to cap it, the acute suffering of the workers during the great crisis of 1884-1886.

With all the cards stacked against labor, capital expected to have a submissive lot of wage slaves that would suffer themselves to be used as purely passive and uncomplaining adjuncts to that marvelous new machinery that seemed to promise such unlimited profits. Instead it found itself confronted with a militant spirit that not only fought bitterly against the constant wage cuts that capital tried to put over, but actually dared to demand a share in the benefits of the infinitely more productive new machinery constantly being installed, in the form of an eight-hour day in place of one of anywhere from ten to twenty hours.

The struggle of the classes was openly recognized by both sides. Not only the press, but also the official spokesmen of government and army talked class war—"with cannon and powder, not votes"—and recommended violence in answer to the demands of the working class. This was not merely abstract talk—in strike after strike: on Gould's railroad lines, in the coalfields of Ohio and Pennsylvania, in the lumber mills of the Saginaw valley, in the stockyards of Chicago workers were shot down by mine guards, Pinkertons and militia. In answer the workers organized to meet force with force and armed detachments were formed in connection with unions and other workers' organizations.

Two leading forces in the workers' movement capitalism especially feared and was determined to destroy. Firstly, the Knights of Labor, into which the workers were flocking by the hundreds of thousands and which was essentially an organization of the unskilled worker who previously had been absolutely at the mercy of their employers, and tended to the solidarity of all labor, sweeping aside barriers of race and color and craft. Secondly, the International Working Peoples' Association centering in Chicago, which represented revolutionary organization among the workers and was increasingly successful in spreading its revolutionary propaganda. The destruction of the Knights of Labor was to be accomplished by widespread blacklisting of K. of L. members, by shutting down factories in which the organization was influential and then offering to take back singly those who would renounce their membership, by violently breaking up K. of L. strikes, and in not a small measure, by winning over certain of its leaders to become capital's own lieutenants. The rounding-up and hanging of the anarchist leaders was the method capital employed to exterminate the other force that it considered a menace to its supremacy.

The International Working People's Association.

The International Working People's Association, of which the Chicago anarchists were leading members had been organized three years earlier at a Pittsburgh convention attended by social revolutionaries as they called themselves, and anarchist groups from a number of cities. It was not very clear in its principles, combining a good deal of anarchism with some socialism and syndicalism. But it was definitely militant in outlook in contradistinction to the declining S. L. P. and rallied to itself the most earnest and revolutionary elements in the labor movement. These elements had become disgusted with the S. L. P. which at this period definitely repudiated the idea of class war and put its faith in education and above all the ballot box. The waning confidence of militant workers in the S. L. P. had received a bad blow when the national executive committee ordered all its members to withdraw from the Lehr-und Wher Vereine (Education and Defense societies) and the ground that affiliation to these societies gave the public the impression "that the socialists were determined to accomplish by force what they could not obtain by the ballot."

The Chicago groups of the International which Spies and Parsons founded leaned strongly toward Marxian socialism. Speaking of the program adopted by the organization at Pittsburgh Spies, perhaps the clearest of the leaders theoretically, declared: "The Pittsburgh program is of secondary importance. Our platform is the Communist Manifesto." And in his writings we find socialism mostly used to denote the seizure of the means of production by the proletariat, and the social system built upon their social possession; and anarchism, the ethical system obtaining under socialism, allowing free development to the individual.

The influence of the International grew at a tremendous rate. It provided just that energetic revolutionary leadership that men felt increasing need of in this time of economic upheaval. Capital inveighed against

it from press and pulpit and made plans for its destruction. On the eve of May Day Jay Gould, railway magnate and leader in every anti-labor move, made a statement that sounds as though it dated from the time of the wholesale raids on Communists in 1920: "The fact is too patent to permit of disguise that the workingmen of the land today are under the leadership, for the most part of loud-speaking demagogues of the worst type who left their native countries for their native country's good. Men who in Germany or Russia would be locked with their incendiarism within prison walls are heroes here. They are leaders and the blatant outcry of their shameful ideas wins applause. Men



who were born of patriotic parents—reared where fear of God was inculcated—such men have been befogged by the shouts and imprecations and fiendish teachings of these imported Communists who preach in the name of suffering humanity doctrines that no man could declare who was not mad with the fumes of the meanest dregs of nihilism."

"Mr. Gould," the awed reporter writes with fervor but he quickly added with a brighter look: "The day for this sort of thing is nearly at an end. There is a great awakening at hand. The spirit that filled the streets of Paris with blood and that developed murder and outrage to a Russian science has been flaunting itself freely along our lines in Missouri, in Kansas and Illinois, but America is not France, and the Commune has failed. America is not Russia, and nihilism has not deposed those in authority "nor been able to ruin the property of those who presume to disobey."

The Eight-hour Movement and Anarchist Leadership. The venom against the Internationalists doubled when they gave their support to the eight-hour move-

By Amy Shechter

ent in Chicago, and gave it revolutionary leader-
p. For over 20 years the question of the eight-
hour day had been "legally" agitated. Then, in 1884,
unions determined that May 1, 1886, should
set for its inauguration. At the beginning, so long
the idea seemed a plaything to be dangled just out
labor's reach and keep it contented, it received the
enthusiastic support of the bosses. As the day set
proached, however, and it became evident that labor
is in dead earnest, no longer humbly beseeching for
passage of laws that would never be put into ef-
fect, but ready to take what it wanted by its own or-
ganized strength, then capital completely changed its

movement in the back (for which he was duly lauded
by the capitalist press), the rank and file of the K. of
L. unions gave it wide support. Night after night Spies,
Parsons, Engels and the other leading Internationalists
addressed eight-hour meetings and helped in the or-
ganization of new unions. On the Sunday preceding
the first, they held a great mass meeting of over 25,000
on the lake front, and a visiting German pronounced it
more imposing than anything of the sort he had seen in
Paris or Berlin or London.

By this time employers were panic-stricken. The
market was shaken, stocks declining. Calculations
were published to show that the reduction of hours
would mean the loss of hundreds of millions of dollars
of profits. Desperate measures were being planned to
smash the movement.

"A short and easy way to settle it," wrote the New
York Herald, "is urged in some quarters, which is to
indict for conspiracy every man who strikes and sum-
marily lock him up. This method would undoubtedly
strike a wholesome terror into the hearts of the work-
ing class. Another way suggested is to pick out the
leaders and make such an example of them as would
scare others into submission."

Extensive military preparations were made as May
1 approached. Hundreds of Pinkerton stool-pigeons and
sluggers were hired by the concerns where a large
number of men were expected to go out.

"The die is cast" wrote Spies, in an editorial in the
Arbeiter Zeitung. "The first of May, whose historical
significance will be understood and appreciated only
in later years is here." Then, after reviewing the
growth of the movement from passive pleading to ac-
tion, he continued:

"That the workmen would proceed in all earn-
estness to introduce the eight-hour system was never
anticipated by the confidence men; that the workmen
would develop such a tremendous power, this they
never dreamed of. In short, today, when an attempt is
made to realize a reform so long striven for; when the
exploiters are reminded of their promises and pledges
of the past, one has this and one has that to give as an
excuse. The workers should be contented and confide
in their well-meaning exploiters, and sometime between
now and Doomsday, everything would be satisfactorily
arranged.

"Workmen, we warn you! You have been deluded
time and time again. You must not be led astray this
time.

"Judging from present appearances events may not
take a very smooth course. Many of the exploiters,
aye, most of them, are resolved to starve those to "rea-
son" who refuse to submit to their arbitrary dictates,
i.e. to force them back into the yoke of hunger. The
question arises—will the workmen allow themselves to
be slowly starved into submission, or will they inocu-
late some modern ideas into their murders' heads."

May Day and Police Violence.

With May Day came the greatest display of labor
solidarity America has ever witnessed. By May 3rd
the strike had become general. Some 200,000 were out
throughout the country (at a conservative capitalist
estimate). In Chicago alone, 80,000. Spies, address-
ing a meeting of some 10,000 striking lumber-shovers
at 22nd St. and Blue Island Ave. that afternoon sud-
denly heard a number of patrol wagons coming down
the street and then volleys from the direction of the
McCormick Harvester Works some quarter of a mile
to the south. Hastening over to the works Spies found
the police firing volley after volley into a fleeing crowd
of men, women and children.

The McCormick Harvester Works had long been a
storm center in Chicago. In the spring of 1885 several
men had been killed there by Pinkertons while striking
against wage cuts. In Feb. 1886, another strike broke
out when the men's demands for the dismissal of a
scab moulder was contemptuously refused. The plant
reopened with scabs and 300 armed Pinkertons were
hired to protect them. The situation was extremely
tense and on the day of the reopening of the plant the
Tribune had appeared with a headline, "Will blood be
shed?"

On his return to the Arbeiter Zeitung office, filled
with the horror of what he had seen, Spies drew up a
circular with a short description of the slaughter of
the workers, and advising workers in the future to
appear armed and ready for self-defense.

The McCormick shooting had been no isolated in-
stance. The Chicago police were notorious for their
brutality in dealing with workers and the time had
come when a worker's only protection in that city was
his own gun. In his "Reasons for Pardoning Schwab,
Fildien, and Neebe," Gov. Altgeld of Illinois, who in
1893 unconditionally freed these three anarchists who
had been sentenced to imprisonment instead of hang-
ing, and had declared the whole trial to have been a
preposterous miscarriage of justice, scathingly de-
nounces the reign of terror carried on by the Chicago
police against the workers at this period. "For a num-
ber of years prior to the Haymarket affair," he writes
"there have been labor troubles, and in several cases

a number of laboring people guilty of no offense have
been shot down in cold blood... and none of the
murderers were brought to justice. Peaceable meet-
ings were broken up and raided." Citing a number of
cases of police violence in strikes in 1885 he says
that the police under the leadership of Capt. John
Bondfield "indulged in brutality never equalled be-
fore;" and that in the spring of the following year,
1886, "the police brutalities of the previous year were
even exceeded."

The Haymarket Meeting.

The day following the McCormick shooting, May 4th,
a number of unions called a protest meeting to be
held that evening at Haymarket Square "for branding
the murder of our fellow workers." It was a stormy
evening and the meeting was not very well attended.
The mayor of Chicago, Carter H. Harrison, attended
the meeting and left at ten o'clock concluding that it
was a peaceable assembly. He told Capt. Bondfield
that he could issue orders to his reserves to go home.
A downpour was threatening and only a couple of hun-
dred remained at the meeting. Suddenly some 200
policemen marched down on the crowd which Fildien,
the English anarchist was addressing and began vic-
tiously clubbing them right and left, and firing. Sud-
denly a bomb burst among the crowd, wild excitement
ensued and a number of workers were killed (the actual
number was never established), scores wounded, and
seven policemen killed and sixty wounded.

And now the capitalist organs were easily able to
work up a mad wave of hysteria against every mili-
tant in the country. The eight hour movement was
smashed. Hundreds of arrests were made and finally
eight selected to stand trial in Chicago: Spies, Parsons,
Fildien, Fischer, Schwab, Spies' assistant on the Ar-



George Engel



Adolph Fischer

beiter-Zeitung, Neebe, and Lingg. Parsons was not to
be found at the time but came and gave himself up to
the police preferring to stand trial with his comrades.

The Anarchist Trial

The trial was the wildest of wild travesties of jus-
tice. To start with, instead of the jury being drawn
in the usual manner, by lot, Judge Gary appointed a
special bailiff to go out and get together a jury of his
own choosing. When this bailiff's method of procedure
was questioned he replied: (Altgeld vouches for this)
"I am managing this case and know what I am about.
These fellows are going to be hanged as certain as
death."

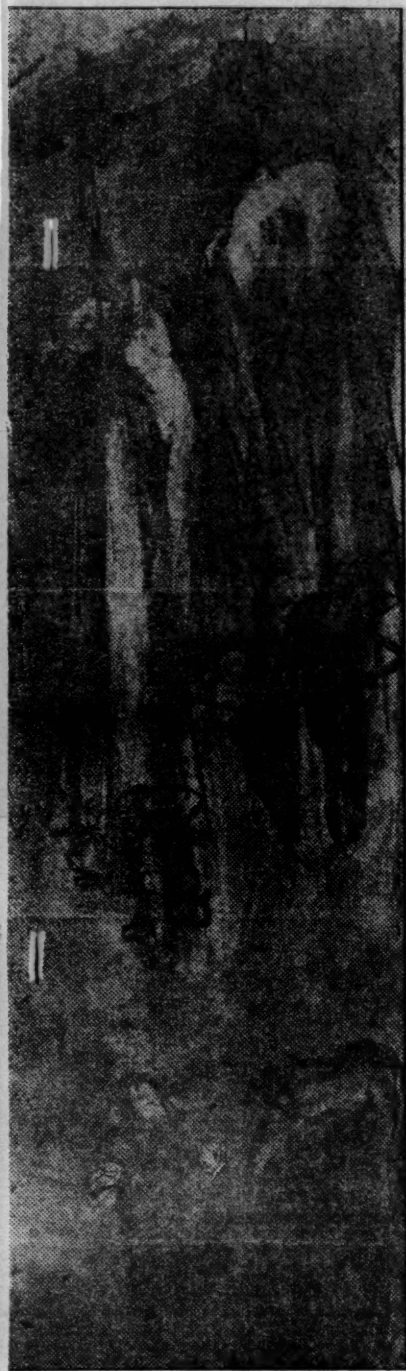
The prosecutors constantly harped upon the fact that
most of the men were "foreigners." Spies wrote, no
criticism could be made of "such wise and intelligent
men as Mr. Grinnell and his jury for hanging miscre-
ants who have shown so little discrimination in the
selection of their birthplace. Society must protect itself
against offenses of this kind."

Altgeld showed in his review of the case that first of
all the jury had been packed, then wholesale bribery
and intimidation of witnesses resorted to, that the "de-
fendants were not proven guilty of the crime charged
in the indictment," (none of the defendants could be
at all connected with the bomb throwing), and that
"the trial judge was either so prejudiced against the
defendant or else so determined to win the applause
of a certain class in the community that he could not
or did not grant a fair trial."

The actual bomb-thrower was never found. Every
indication pointed to the fact that it was provocateur's
frame-up and later a number of facts came to light
that tended to show that the secret service had pre-
knowledge of the whole affair. A number of such bomb
scares, but with less tragic consequences had come to
light in various cities at the period. Czarist methods
had been taken over wholesale by the republic.

The conduct of the accused in court made a deep
impression among the workers both of America and
Europe. They used the court-room as a rostrum from
which to proclaim the principles of revolution. Parsons
went into a lengthy analysis of conditions in the United
States under the capitalist system and the need for
revolutionary change. Engel described the long and
bitter road of proletarian life that had made him a
revolutionist. Lingg's brief speech was a cry of de-
fiance to his capitalist hangmen, typical of his bitter
and passionate youth:

"I repeat" he ended, "that I am the enemy of the
order of today, and I repeat that with all my powers,
so long as breath remains in me, I shall combat it. I
declare again, openly and frankly, that I am in favor
of using force... I despise you. I despise your
order, your force-propped authority. Hang me for it!"



As trade after trade prepared to strike and the
movement assumed nation-wide proportions, the press
went into hysterical denunciation of the movement



Louis Lingg

an anarchist plot.

In Chicago, the center of the movement, the eight-
hour plan took tremendous hold on the workers' imagi-
nations. Unions tripled their membership. New
unions were organized. Altho Powderly, chief of the
National Labor Union, sent out a secret circular knitting the

TWO LETTERS - - - A Story

By MOISSAYE J. OLGIN.

(Letter No. 1 was published in the November 6 issue of this magazine.)

LETTER No. 2.

Dear Maria:

To avoid scenes and voluminous talk, I have decided to let you know of my decision thru a letter. I have decided to part with you forever. I do not intend to return from this trip to what we fraudulently termed our home.

Frankly speaking, I do not see the need for explanations. We are free people, a man and a woman, equal in rights and responsibilities. It would have sufficed if I declared: "Life with you is no more acceptable to me." Perhaps it would have been more dignified. You know I never believed in "explanations." One of the sources of irritation in our mutual life was your uncanny desire to weave a fabric of words around every occurrence. No fact existed for you unless you enveloped it with wrapping upon wrapping of set phrases. You will not be at ease until you have put into well-rounded words the "meaning" of our parting. So be it.

I spoke about fraudulently calling our cohabitation a home. I mean what I say. We have never had a home. In your conception, a home was something sweet, soft, pink, lacy and thoughtless. You wished every breath of real life, every experience which always carries with it strong currents and pungent smells, to be kept outside of that vacuum which you choose to call home. To me it was a waste of time, to say the least. But it was more than that. It was degrading.

What amazed me in your mental pattern more than anything else was the ready classifications that always were at your disposal. Here was public life, here was privacy; here the world, here, we; here, experience, here, faith, religion, worship. You were mistaken in me when you straightforwardly assumed that I was against religion. You will be shocked if I say that I respect real religion. A mighty force that grips you against your own volition, a faithless yearning for things beyond your reach, a total submerging of one's personality with a gigantic objective power, why, this is beautiful, but this was not your religion. Yours was something perfumed, something evanescent, a thought thinned down almost to nothing, a yearning as gentle as the reflection of sunset late in the evening, the shadow of a shadow, the reminiscence of a sound that is no more. Your religion, dear Maria, was the pastime of decadent generations playing with facilities where real experiences are too strong to stomach. This I cannot respect. Decadence is tantamount to rotting, to decomposition. You do not expect me to respect the negation of life.

You called it beauty. You consider this the greatest value in life. I may as well confess that it was this ready-made, pretty something, that fragrance of refined spirituality, that captivated me when I first met you. At that time it seemed to me you embodied all that my soul was craving for from early boyhood.

You know my biography. The son of a day laborer, raised in squalor. First, an apprentice in a blacksmith's shop, then a youthful factory worker with a devilish hunger for the higher things in life. A self-taught intellectual parvenu, who, thru long and weary evenings of poring over books, thru cruel assiduity in trying to take as large a bite of knowledge as his intellectual digestion permitted, was trying to patch up the appalling holes in his edifice of knowledge, only to discover that those confounded holes were growing in size and number. A starving man full of corroding envy of those who had the leisure and the facilities to acquire knowledge. How I idealized the college students, shining demigods moving in an atmosphere of power, of spirituality, they were to my fervid imagination. How I longed to cast off the crudities, the awkwardness, the humiliating consciousness of inferiority that I had brought with me from my environ-

ment! I early became involved in the class struggle, and I was not the last among the comrades of my age, but into my revolutionary ardor I personally brought in this added envy for the cultural possibilities open before the bourgeoisie—an envy akin to pain. My class consciousness surely was not limited to the problems of bread and butter, as you chose to characterize it again and again.

The revolution was for me a step towards the realization of this spiritual yearning of the working class, of which I considered myself only a more advanced member. When we confiscated bourgeois houses, nobody knew with what awe I entered places which I almost intuitively considered temples of beauty. I will never forget two hours spent in the library of Ryabkov's mansion, of which I was assigned to take inventory. What a wealth of taste, what a blending of colors! What a mollifying combination of lights, what an atmosphere of pure, delightful thought, and what books! What a number of well-bound, beautifully printed volumes! Never did my heart throb in the presence of a woman as violently as it did that evening when I opened one bookcase after another.

When I met you I thought the most exquisite flower of culture had come into my path. I never believed in saints—not since I was five—but you, Maria, actually seemed to exude a certain radiance. With you and thru you I thought to reach those heights of "real" culture, the vision of which tormented my soul for years.

You may not have noted what an infernal amount to labor it cost me to adapt myself, at least outwardly, to your ways, to your standards of behavior. I am a working man with strong arms and a powerful body. I am used to wield a hammer, a shovel, a ladle of molten metal, a machine gun. You demanded gentlemanly manners. I molded myself according to your requirements. My comrades often mocked at my "excess of refinement," calling me derogatory names in perfectly friendly good humor. I took the pain of breaking myself. I thought it worth while. Only on common ground could I meet with you to share that which you were to offer me, I thought.

It took me some time to discover that you had nothing to offer. True, you were a fair representative of the culture of your class, but I had not known that that culture was shallow. It was a thin, glittering skin covering, a very selfish, self-centered substance. All your beauty, all your refinement, was, as the English say, skin deep. You had manners, you had ready-made patterns of conduct, you had ready-made patterns of opinion, but it was all on the surface. You never knew what it was to be storm-shaken to the very last vestige of your being.

Since I have allowed myself to indulge in this futile frankness I may just as well tell you that your complaisance was repelling to me. You were opposed to the revolution. Why didn't you fight? I was an enemy of your class, a destroyer of the existence of those dear to you; how could you

seek peace in my arms? Why did you not kill me in my sleep? You consider yourself a romantic lady, you love to carry this sign of high emotionalism. Let me tell you that for months after we became lovers I still anticipated an act of violence on your part. I hardly went to sleep without a lingering idea that you might kill me, after all. You had not the strength to do it. You never thought of that. You found shelter and devotion in the enemy's camp, and you gradually learned to talk his jargon. Is that romantic?

Here I touch upon something fundamental, perhaps the most fundamental, of all things. You are concerned with yourself alone. You think of the world only as a source wherewith to draw conveniences and pleasure. It is always you and the world. You are a veritable enemy of mankind; never for a moment do you forget your own self. I know this is not a personal peculiarity of yours. It is a characteristic of your class. But what value is there in culture, beauty, refinement, spirituality, when it is all for oneself, all, so to speak, for individual consumption? Theoretically, I had none of the individualistic propensities of the bourgeoisie. A live experience it became to me only thru association with you.

Ah! you blamed me for coldness! You never knew that flame of exaltation when a man loses the consciousness of his self, when a man is capable of throwing away his self as one throws away a discarded rag, because he does not think of himself, because the bigger universal thing had captivated him with such power that it became his own life, his very substance. No, with all your refinement you never lived the life of the universe. You recited your spiritualist poets, who, you said, were groping by sheer intuition for the things experience can never achieve. What did they know, what did you know, about merging with things supreme. I am fully cognizant of the fact that you will not be able to understand what I have just written down.

And then something else. Your avarice. You did not realize that you became somewhat like an ant dragging things into its nest. It was hideous, Maria, hideous! You seemed to think that the revolution was made for the express purpose of furnishing a beautiful apartment for you, of securing you box seats at the opera. You even took it for granted that, being the wife of a state official, you had to wear jewels. I could not dissuade you. It was too humiliating to argue such things. You thought it your privilege to shine in a lodge with a diamond ring flashing all sorts of colors in front of my comrades. You never thought of that, eh? To you it was beauty; to me . . . The least said, the better.

Dear Maria, I do not want to be untrue to myself and to you. I cared for you a great deal. I wish I had not become so much attached to you. You are lovely underneath and beyond your shell of bourgeois culture. I often thought you would be able to cast off the old Adam and Eve. I saw, I thought I saw, seeds of a future loveliness that would overshadow the past. My hopes have not materialized. I waited long and labored patiently. I hate to give up a task. As things stand, I must admit my defeat. Better let us part, peacefully if we can.

You will think of another woman. I assure you there is none. This much you have done to me, that the women of my own class all seem crude and primitive to me. The theoreticians of our movement would say that association with the bourgeoisie has placed me in between the two classes—a white raven, as it were. I wish I had a sense of humor strong enough to laugh at my own plight. But let's not talk of this.

Good-bye, Maria, and be happy, if you can. If I am not mistaken, you will find some peace of mind in association with people of your own class. Be well.

Yours,
Alexander.



Cotzofanesti

The shades of night were falling fast
When through the Balkan darkness passed
The Reaper grim. . . A soldier died
Without his nurse, his queen, and cried—
"Cotzofanesti!"

While peasants starved and workers went
To prison for their discontent,
The tyrant queen of all this hell
Was nursing soldiers who were well
At Cotzofanesti.

This nurse, this queen, the gay Marie,
Had other business, as you'll see,
With officers of greater vigor
Than the poor boob who pulled a trigger
At Cotzofanesti.

Like Messalina on a tear
With nymphs and satyrs gathered there,
The royal dame who ruled the nation
Left little to imagination
At Cotzofanesti.

So when you're asked why Queen Marie
Has mobilized a huge army
Of soldiers strong and broad and tall,
You have, therefore, but to recall—
Cotzofanesti!

A PEEK EACH WEEK AT MOTION PICTURES

THE BLACK PIRATE.

Yo-ho-ho, what a bunch of athletic pirates sit on a dead man's chest in this picture! Never did a more villainous crew board the peaceful merchantman than that headed by Douglas Fairbanks, the Black Pirate. Never was the crew such carbon copies of their leader as this one. They raid ships, swear blue streaks, fight, gamble and carouse in fashion, fitting the most blood-thirsty novel of the buccaneers. Douglas Fairbanks does all the flashy unbelievable things that little boys dream of—and that buccaneers no doubt wished that they could have done. And his crew of Black Pirates does them like their leader. It is a pirate picture all right, but in Fairbanks' style.

Here's the romantic Spanish Maine of the boys' adventure stories—treasure chests in secret hiding, raiding ships, climbing the rigging, duels, villainous heroes, lovely heroine—yo-ho-ho, what a bunch of hokum!

The spirit of the picture (showing at the Roosevelt) is a gay one. No pretense at honesty, of course. It claims none. It asks you to believe the things you believed when you were a kid. And Douglas Fairbanks adds a touch or two to romance with sparkling athletic feats that will thrill a small boy down to his shoe tops. He makes a handsome, swash-buckling hero. He moves the picture along in jolly, if unreal, fashion. The story itself is really punk. Too cheap, in fact, for a Fairbanks picture. We expect more from this fellow.

So there you are! The whole thing is done in natural colors and heightens the effect of romantic adventure. There are scenes of pirates swarming on a ship from deck to rigging that are quite splendid. There are many features that put "The Black Pirate" somewhat above the average. The story itself, however, gets the picture nowhere. Maybe you'll like it. You may, if you don't go expecting very much.

THE SLUMS OF BERLIN.

After seeing such splendid films as "Passion," "Cabinet of Doctor Caligari" and "Variety" you may have come to the conclusion the Germans can turn out no bad pictures. If you are under this impression by all means avoid seeing "The Slums of Berlin" (Die Verrufenen). This picture (showing at the Randolph) has all the worst features of the worst American films plus a few American bad films never thought of. The photography is bad.



Douglas Fairbanks in "The Black Pirate."

The story is rotten. The acting is worse (yes, brother, European acting, too!). The preachy moralistic tone of the whole thing will make you sick to your stomach.

A few scenes of the slum proletariat (actual scenes, so they say) are not bad. The make-up and acting of an old washwoman was splendidly done. To offset these two things were all the bad features we mentioned, and the business of telling us that because god so ordained it such conditions exist. The conclusions of the film are to the effect that love, brotherliness(?), kindness and charity would do away with this blight on humanity. Such is the fertilizer they dish out in this film. As a disgusted fellow-viewer pointedly characterized it: "Horses!"

A DOZEN IN BRIEF

"Eagle of the Sea"—J. G. Meyer: "Not bad!"

Don Juan—John Barrymore gives a synthetic version of the well-known ardent gappa. (McVickers with the Vitaphone).

The Strong Man—Fairly funny, thanks to Harry Langdon. (Norsk).

The Better 'Ole—According to E. F. Syd Chaplin keeps up the family reputation in a funny one. Variety—Sure-gee!

London—Smashko wasn't particularly impressed with this one.

Subway Sadie—Thin stuff—but clever.

Men of Steel—Made to make you love your bomb.

Mars Nostrum—Remember we warned you: You'll waste your money!

Tin Gods—Yes and no and maybe.

Across the Pacific—Over there they'd never stand for this stuff.

The Passaic Strike—It will stiffen your spine and quicken your blood. Don't miss it!

THE THEATER

LE MAIRE'S AFFAIRS

I DID not make this show my affair because it had its premiere in Chicago. But the blamed thing ran on for four months and I got curious. I wanted to see what makes these things go.

There are reasons. Sophie Tucker is the main one. This young lady who was a star when State street was a prairie, is still good enough to make youngsters envious. Here's a rough sort of humor—a low-down, off-color fun-making. It is redolent of the old burlesque shows and (maybe mine is a perverted preference!) it is worth having. And brother, this lady can put over a jazz song as nobody else can.

Ted Lewis, the ancient jazz king is also in it. So's his old orchestra. The orchestra is better. But the crowd seemed to like his ancient hokum and maybe my reactions are due to having seen this fellow so often since childhood. He doesn't seem to have changed since then either. Lester Allen, the third star on the bill is even less my idea of a clever comic.

But the music is lively. The dancing is above the average. The Albertina Rasch girls are an able troupe and add much to the evening's per-

formance. The whole production is a lavish one on which much money has been expended. The scenery and costumes are not only pretentious but at times really splendid. The humor is quite often beyond Sunday school bounds. There's a burlesque skit on "The Dove" that will get your face slapped if repeated in mixed company. But they pay to hear this stuff when it's in the theater. The humor as a whole is ancient hokum. There are a good many good things in "Le Maire's Affairs." There are also a good many worse. It is tuneful, lavishly presented, includes shapely ladies and—Sophie Tucker. Although it is now in its fifth month at the Woods Theatre it is likely to be there a few more months before New York will see it. Chicago likes it. Maybe you will also . . . but we warn you not to break a leg rushing to get there. It is just another, the slightly better, musical show.



WILL APPEAR IN DECEMBER.

Hurrah! "The Country Is Prosperous"

By PAULINE SCHULMAN.

JULIUS ROSENWALD, head of a big mail order house, says the "country is splendidly prosperous." Do I agree with him? Of course I do.

Why, for twelve long years I have been working in the factories of the cities of New York sewing dresses for those ladies who spend their winters in Miami, Florida, and their summers surely not in New York City, as is my fate. And yet whenever spring comes and birds begin their old and new songs familiar to me from the old country days my heart begins to weep within me. Many a time did I attempt to leave the city and the factory and get away, away somewhere in the forests and fields. But dresses were to be made and I never had enough money saved up to leave. But how different it is today! Not only is the country, according to Julius Rosenwald, "prosperous," but I, too, am similarly prosperous. No longer am I in the city for the summer sweating away in the factory, as was the case for twelve long years, for now am I tucked away in the country, disporting myself among the beautiful fruit orchards. I think Marlboro is a "dandy" place.

I was in need of a little change, for my savings of even twelve years of constant work were not sufficient to maintain me for the summer at Marlboro, the my expenses were less than \$3 a week, as rent troubles are obviated by my pitched tent. Yet when even small change is needed one never earthless must go and get it; for in the land of equal opportunities those willing to work can always earn a livelihood. Hence I turned to cherry picking and earned as high as 90 cents a day. My boss considered me the "champion" in this profession, as this is a placework profession. But no matter how intense the rush the 90 cents a day could not be, and has not as yet been, broken.

You are probably anxious to learn wherein lies this here prosperity. But wait a minute, to be sure the cherries are gone. But a new crop has arisen—weeds. My boss gave me the opportunity to advance. I am pulling weeds now and am paid by the hour at a rate of 30 cents. Well, here is where prosperity, together with \$2.40 a day comes in. Isn't this sufficient to indicate that not only is the "country splendidly prosperous," but that I also am somehow sharing this prosperity?

Pulling weeds is very good exercise, particularly for the spinal column. One must remain all the time in a

stooping posture, one arm, or the elbow rather, supported by the knee, and with the other hand one must do the weeding and hand over the hanky uprooted parasites to the supported hand, until a sizable bunch is accumulated, whence it goes to the heap. The throwing of this bunch of weeds to the rising heap is an excellent substitute for ball playing.

Had I known about this splendid exercise when I worked as governess I surely would have advised the lady of the house to indulge in it, for she always endeavored to work up an appetite, but without success.

Those who can benefit by my latest discovery are 200-pound women who patronize the "swell" boarding houses, especially those who are busily engaged in playing cards and sitting in the rockers worrying about both the quality of the next meal and the manner they will consume same. They console themselves by cursing those "damnable cloakmakers out on strike," who "never have enough. No matter how much money you give them, they always want more and more."

Of course these "damned" workers spoil the vacation of such ladies as well as their appetites. But I am willing to help them, let them but come to Marlboro and pull weeds, and they surely will benefit by it a great deal. As for the strikers, if they would but read the New York Tribune (their consequent enlightenment about the prevalent prosperity in this country would convince them that they are not starving).

It seems that Mr. Rosenwald, the birds and myself are the only ones who know of this remarkable "prosperity." But why did not the masses try to discover whether this is true? When I was told that girls cannot do any work on a farm I convinced myself that this was a fallacy. "Why shouldn't a girl be able to work on a farm," I asked, "when she can sit in the factory and work as men do; when on strike be clubbed by the police as men are, and be beaten by the hired gangsters as men are? Then, if that is the case," said I, "she will be able to do farm work as well."

The birds surely know of the existing "prosperity." They do not have to wait for Mr. Rosenwald to tell it to them via the New York Tribune, for they know how to help themselves. As only the masses do not know how and what to do, they have to learn their state from Mr. Rosenwald, who came to inform President Coolidge about the wave of "splendid prosperity" sweeping the country.

THE TINY WORKER

A Weekly.

Honorary Editors, The Young Pioneers of Grand Rapids
Johnny Red, Assistant.

Vol. 1.

Saturday, November 13, 1926

No. 25

EXTRA!

Special!

EXTRA!

GOOD ADVICE from Abraham Sampolinsky.

My teacher always tells us that George Washington never told a lie or did any falsehood, but even our history books say that George was a great strategist, which means that he was able to put over a bluff. The teachers are also told to fill the children's heads with bunk. Join the Pioneers and learn the truth!

HEY TINY REDS

Yoo-hoo!

We got so many fine things from Grand Rapids that we have had to leave out. But all these things will appear in the next issue. Look for them and for other nice things from Pioneers and other little Reds all over the country.



Steve raved all over the place. "Get to work—quit drawing!" he shouted. "Pipe down—pipe down!" Johnny Red advised. "This issue is all written for me by the little Reds of Grand Rapids. Read it boy—read it. It's the best! I don't have to write a single line!"

EVERY LETTER IN THE CLASS STRUGGLE

By NYDIA BARKEN

P is for Pioneers, a bunch of young Reds.
I is for I. L. D. to protect workers' heads.
O is for organize, the right thing to do.
N is for "nuts" who should think so too.
E is for "editor," we'd all like to be.
R is also for elections, for which we good we can see.
S is for rights that all workers need.
S is for strikes that all capitalists head.

HERE IS THE STORY

By Anna Kulesha, Sec'y Grand Rapids Pioneers.

Our Pioneers were organized last January. Now we have 45 members and we're not dead either. Watch us put ourselves on the map yet.

How I Became A Pioneer

By Peter Kelley

One of the Pioneers took me to one of the meetings. I thought it was good. Next time they had a social meeting and we had a good time. I should like to be an organizer or some other kind of officer. The Pioneers teach things as they really are.

Keep it up Pety, you will surely be a fine organizer some day!

SPORTS



AN APOLOGY is due our revolutionary forefathers, but "we hold this truth to be self-evident": Our colleges with their grand array of professors in science, history, sociology, economics, china painting and kindred subjects, do succeed in turning out fine football players. After which philosophic spasm we come to Capt. Marty Karow of Ohio State. This perfect product of modern education has a total of sixty points scored this season. He has done some handsome line bucking and general ground gaining, and if he isn't on the All-American this year the football critics should go back to fish peddling.



TODAY Ohio State hooks up with Michigan. The game presents an Ohio that has not been beaten this year. Michigan has only one defeat, at the hands of the navy, which they did not suffer for patriotic reasons. But they have Benny Friedman, a football player for whom a college education has done wonders. He's a passer, kicker and ball carrier of some repute. Benny will match wits with Marty Karow, the Ohio whiz. It's a shame that such a fine paper as *The DAILY WORKER* can't send this bug to Columbus to report the game. It's true the state penitentiary is there, but we'd put on whiskers and take a chance. We've got the whiskers, all we need is the price.

Where are all the Workers' Sports Clubs, and what are they doing? We have space reserved in this column for their activities. Shoot 'em in!



TY COBB is thru. We rave and rant and hold but little regard for professional baseball, but—Ty Cobb is thru! Years ago we sat in the "Cat Stands" that stood high above the fence at the Detroit ball park (seats were cheaper than in the park) and strained our lungs with cheers for this man. Never lived so spectacular a performer. We howled for his batting, his fielding and his circus base-running. And in the backyard of our home we practiced the "hook slide" he made famous until the side of our seat was so sore we couldn't sit at school. For years afterwards we watched this shrewd, quick-thinking athletic marvel, and he never failed us. If you show surprise at the rant of this bug on the passing of the greatest ball player who ever wore spiked shoes, remember this bug is especially a baseball bug. And nothing in all fields of sport is so pretty to watch as to see a fast man go from first to third on an infield out. We've seen Ty Cobb do this often. Sure, brother, bugs are bugs—whether Red or not. Particularly baseball bugs.



SPORTS writers' opinions are just like those of a politician in one respect: they are sure to provoke a fight. If by chance you'd like to exchange wordy blows on opinions casually aired in this column, or you just want to speak a word or two on matters of sport—brother, you're welcome! Whether brick or posey, just send it to the Magazine Section of *The DAILY WORKER*, in care of

The Bug

Genesis of the Farmer—His Ideals

By WILLIAM BOUCK.

We have been asked to write a short article on the farmer as he is in America, and we have also been asked to write on the "united front" of the farmer and industrial worker. It seems to me that in order to get to the latter situation, and bring an intelligent picture of the farmer's attempts to better himself economically and politically, we must first show the readers the farmer as he is.

The story of the American farmer is the old story—in new setting of shrewd, clever and dishonest schemers and innocent, childlike faith and trust of the unsophisticated countryman. America was discovered in a critical time, for Europe was becoming crowded and America's vast plains relieved that congestion and took these poverty-stricken, ignorant peasants and placed them upon land—land all their own, their very own—and thru this self-same propaganda they developed.

A Capitalist Psychology.

The exploiting classes for 100 years have seen to it that the farmer was well trained in his belief that he was a property owner—a business man—one of the real "rulers of America, until the farmer's capitalist ideas have become deep-rooted. His belief is a part of him. He is the champion patriot of the century. Any criticism of the fathers who caused the revolution—and incidentally developed our exploitation system—is more or less resented.

Then the farmer is a very religious

man. Unlike the business man, who universally makes his religion a part of his business, or rather, determines his religious affiliations as his business may need, the farmer's religion is a part of him. It's an ideal. He is close to nature, and that brings him into close contact with the infinite, with nature, with the miracle of growth and development. He is not a great mixer. His faith is childlike, and he resents any criticism or reflection upon his ideals of religion, or so-called patriotism. And the business elements are not slow to recognize this characteristic, and they defer and play up to this one great ideal of the mature man—the farmer.

They speak to him in terms of adoration. They call him the "backbone" of the country, the great moral, law-abiding middle class, the richest farmer in the world, and getting richer, etc.

Now, there is one other factor that should not be overlooked in the American farmer movement. When he settled these broad plains there were no towns, and towns grew up after he came. So his son started a little store, his nephew started a little mill, his grandson started a bank. And so it was that the second and third generation of farmers in America are all tied up with the business men in the

towns, and hence what Cousin Charlie, the banker, said about some farmer movement had great weight with him.

Now, one other matter that looms large on the farmer movement in the United States is that farmers here are descendants of every group and race in Europe, each having its own ideals and each for centuries having been prejudiced thru racial and nationalistic feelings to hate the other fellow from the other country—across a somewhat mythical border. Now you have a little picture of the American farmer.

First, very religious; second, very patriotic when it comes to upholding our institutions, and he is carefully taught that our present ones are about perfect. Banking, real estate sharks, watering stock of railroads, tax robbery and many other grafts he looks at as regular American institutions, and resents, to begin with, any reflection upon any of these institutions which he believes to be a regular integral part of the greatest and best country in the world.

Now, it takes many graft scandals, the loss of countless farms by mortgage and many attempts to organize before this trusting religious farmer can and will see enough to cause him to get together and become a unit in any movement for his betterment.



A WEEK IN CARTOONS

By M. P. Bales

